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Trade War Feared Over Food Exports

As Disputes Grow, Officials Warn Of Grave Harm to World Economy

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Almost against the will of the participants, the competition for a share of world food markets has escalated to the point where it threatens to ignite a trade war among the industrialized nations.

As an outgrowth of the prolonged worldwide recession, the competition to export farm products — which accounted for nearly 15 percent of the \$2-trillion annual volume of world trade in 1981 and 1982 — has become more bitter and more threatening.

Faced with a depressed market for their industrial goods, nations

In Europe and Japan, the farm lobbies are so strong that they have managed to force consumers to subsidize farmers through artificially high food prices imposed by the governments. Those lobbies place greater emphasis on protecting markets, while American farmers, with the exception of sugar growers, generally favor free trade and wider exports.

The result is that trade diplomats sometimes find themselves locked into positions of confrontation that all sides agree are absurd. "When all the world is mad, 'tis folly to be sane," Mr. Schultz remarked in his Senate testimony, referring to a U.S. wheat sale to Egypt last month that has infuriated the European Community.

The United States has been putting intense pressure on Europe and Japan in recent months to liberalize farm-trade practices. Specifically, the United States wants the Europeans to accept more beef and citrus products and is asking the Europeans to agree to phase out their export subsidies.

Behind the toughening U.S. position is the steadily deteriorating economic picture for American farmers. Their net income in 1982 fell to \$20 billion from \$25 billion in 1980, and Agriculture Department officials say it could drop as low as \$16 billion in 1983. In purchasing power, department figures show that farm income is one-third what it was in 1972.

The situation has put many farmers deeply into debt. Foreclosures and loan delinquencies are on the rise, and many rural banks are forced to carry borrowers who can no longer pay their loans from the proceeds of crop sales.

Wages among a kind of dynamite and have, said Jim Brokaw, a farmer from Forbes, North Dakota. Another indication of the pressure on American farmers can be seen in the price of a bushel of wheat, which has fallen from \$4.10 two years ago to \$3.40 now. In contrast, support policies insulate farmers in Europe and Japan from market fluctuations faced by American farmers.

Less than 10 years ago, in a period of severe crop failures, delegates to the World Food Conference in Rome questioned whether the world would be able to feed itself. They did not reckon with the powerful response by farmers to higher subsidized prices and other protectionist measures.

Farms and Markets

Tensions in World Trade

First of three articles

have sought to take up the slack with agricultural exports, at the same time, they are trying to check the flow of such imports into their domestic markets.

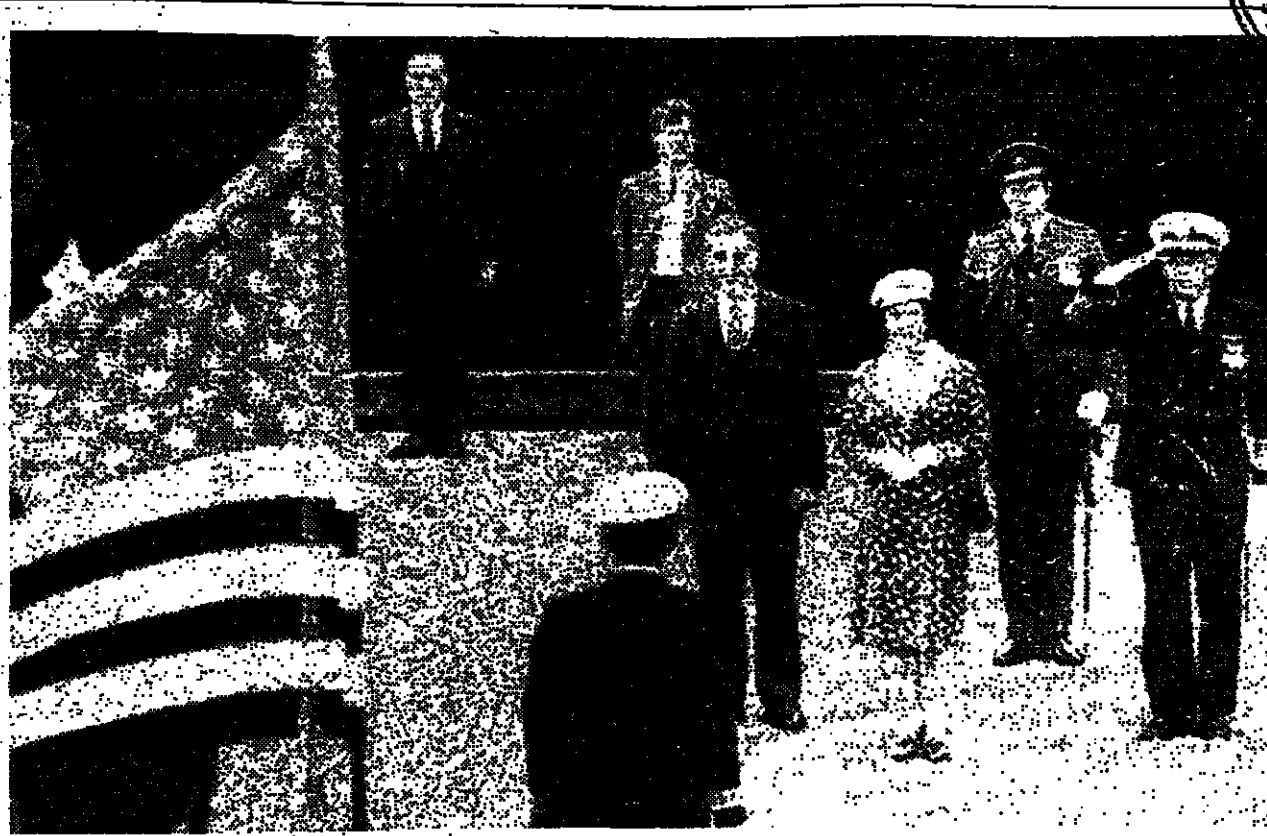
As the issue has become more heated in recent months, many officials have warned that an all-out trade war will erupt unless some method is found to defuse it. The most recent, and strongest, warning came from Secretary of State George P. Shultz, who recently told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that such an outbreak would have a "devastating impact" on the world economic order.

The friction over farm exports has proved to be fierce and stubbornly rooted. The main reason, analysts agree, is the immense influence that farm populations and farming interests continue to wield in the industrial democracies.

"This is potentially explosive," said William R. Cline, senior fellow at the Institute for International Economics, "because governments are now under such domestic pressures from farmers that they have limited flexibility."

Multinational agribusiness interests have grown up around agriculture — large agribusiness enterprises, medium-sized equipment manufacturers, small-town farm-supply operations and the banks that supply credit.

Altogether, agriculture contributes 20 to 25 percent of the U.S. gross national product. Thus, the group commands extensive funds and wide political contacts.



QUEEN BEGINS U.S. TOUR — Queen Elizabeth II, standing between California Governor George Deukmejian and Navy Admiral Sylvester Foley, during ceremonies in San Diego at the start of her U.S. visit. Page 3.

Reagan Seeking Price Decontrol Of Natural Gas

By Francis X. Clines

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has proposed ending price controls on natural gas over a three-year period during which the government would prevent industry from passing price rises along to consumers.

"As the situation stands now, the American consumer is being hurt by government regulations that actually contribute to higher gas bills," the president said Saturday.

Gulf states give an oil-price deadline to the rest of OPEC. Page 7.

the howls that went up when we acted to deregulate oil prices two years ago," Mr. Reagan said, making his case on the recent decline in gasoline and oil prices. "The consumers were dead wrong. You don't have to go any further than the nearest filling station to see that prices have gone down, not up, since December, just as we promised they would."

The president noted widespread consumer "distress" with recent gas price increases, which have averaged 25 percent this winter. He insisted that prices would fall with the decontrol plan he is proposing to Congress.

While some critics say his plan could cause gas prices to jump by more than 50 percent, administration officials estimate there might be slight rises at worst initially, but then prices would fall because of such current market factors as an abundance of natural gas and the competitive decline lately in oil prices.

"The regulatory morass has kept the marketplace from achieving lower natural gas prices," the president said.

The consumer protection Mr. Reagan proposes would use the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to see that industry no longer passes along to consumers any price rises beyond the rate of inflation. One question posed by this proposal is how much more authority the agency might need from Congress for enforcement purposes.

The decontrol mechanism the president proposes for industry would take effect in two phases. Upon passage of the plan, natural gas producers and pipeline companies would be free of government price controls in negotiating new contracts. Companies and producers with existing contracts would maintain them until Jan. 1, 1985, when they would be free to abrogate them and seek the lower prices that administration officials predict will prevail in the newly freed marketplace.

In the transition year of 1985, the current system of assorted regional controls and prices would be temporarily replaced by a single federal "cap," or control, averaged nationally from prices.

White House Seeks New Salvador Aid

By Bernard Weinraub

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration, worried about what an official termed a "discouraging" military situation in El Salvador, is seeking an additional \$60 million in arms aid for the country this year, according to State Department officials.

The \$60 million, if approved, would be in addition to \$26 million already authorized by Congress this year and would be used to send more ammunition, rifles, helicopter equipment and spare parts to El Salvador, the officials said.

According to a key congressional aide who is normally sympathetic to administration policy on El Salvador, the decision to seek additional assistance led to friction between the State Department and the Pentagon over the issue of when to request the additional aid.

The congressional aide said the Pentagon was seeking an immediate increase in assistance to El Salvador, while the State Department had sought to delay the request until later this year.

"To bring this issue up now was seen as a tactical blunder because this is absolutely not the time to emphasize the military needs," said the congressional source. "To ask for more money now is just going to poison the debate and take everything away from the positive things that the Salvador government is actually accomplishing."

A Defense Department official said he was not aware of any friction. A State Department spokesman declined comment. State Department officials indicated, however, that the matter had apparently been settled and that the White House would seek the additional assistance quickly.

Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger told a House panel last week that "one way or another," the United States is "going to get into El Salvador \$60 million. I think, as soon as possible."

Because administration officials expect considerable congressional opposition to the planned increase in aid, the precise method by which the assistance would be introduced remains a matter of discussion, according to the State Department.

cording to the State Department officials.

Mr. Weinberger indicated earlier last week, in testimony before the House Foreign Affairs Committee, that the administration was considering the use of money from a fund set up in 1961 to be used by the president to provide emergency military assistance to foreign countries.

The use of the fund does not require congressional approval, and is therefore appealing to the administration, according to the State Department officials. However, Mr. Weinberger, as well as officials at the State Department and the Pentagon, indicated late in the week that the use of the fund was only one of several options under consideration.

Other ways of handling the increased aid request would need some form of congressional action. For example, diverting military assistance from other countries to El Salvador would need the approval of appropriations committees. A supplemental aid measure to the current budget would need overall congressional approval.

Although the administration requested \$63.3 million in military aid for El Salvador in 1983, only \$26 million was authorized by Congress. The \$26 million was authorized under an interim funding measure called a continuing resolution.

The reports that the administration was seeking additional aid to El Salvador this year came amid indications that some State Department, Pentagon, White House and congressional officials have grown increasingly uneasy about the military situation there.

State Department officials and congressional sources said that although arms shortages were a problem facing the Salvadoran military, what especially hampered government troops was poor strategy to counter the aggressive hit-and-run tactics of the guerrillas.

"What is disappointing is that the Salvadoran military has failed to adjust their tactics," said a State Department official. "They're still being reactive rather than active, still not adapting to a guerrilla war." He added, "The situation in the last six weeks has been discouraging."

Hassan, Chadli Meet On Saharan Dispute

By William E. Farrell

New York Times Service

RABAT, Morocco — King Hassan II of Morocco and President Benjedid Chadli of Algeria have held direct talks for the first time to find a solution to the Western Sahara conflict, which has poisoned their relations for seven years, Foreign Minister Mohamed Boucetta of Morocco confirmed Sunday.

Mr. Boucetta said that Saturday's four-hour meeting on the border between the two countries had covered all aspects of bilateral relations and the situation in the region, a clear reference to the Western Saharan sovereignty dispute.

Mr. Boucetta said that he and Algeria's foreign minister, Ahmed Taleb Ibrahim, had attended the talks.

Informed Moroccan sources said the two heads of state had met for one hour before and after a lunch with their aides in tents at the frontier.

Arab diplomatic sources said the two leaders, whose talks followed a string of secret contacts at lower levels since 1978, had explored a formula that would involve negotiations on self-rule between

Saharans on both sides of the dispute.

Algeria said President Chadli had met King Hassan in an effort to achieve a rapprochement between Morocco and the Polisario Front, which proclaimed a republic in the former Spanish Sahara seven years ago. Morocco claims the phosphate-rich former colony as its own territory.

A Foreign Ministry communiqué reported by the official Algerian news agency and monitored in Paris said, "Algeria has no quarrel with Morocco."

Describing the Western Sahara issue as one of decolonization, the communiqué added, "Algeria has always stressed its availability to try to bring together our Western Saharan and Moroccan brothers to find a solution which conforms with the right of the Western Saharan people to self-determination and independence."

Morocco severed diplomatic ties with Algeria when the latter recognized the republic proclaimed by Polisario guerrillas in March 1976. The guerrillas also are backed by Libya.

Algeria and Morocco have agreed to a self-rule referendum proposed by the Organization of



King Hassan II



President Benjedid Chadli

Survivor of Progress: Sinai's Silent Beauty

By William E. Farrell

New York Times Service

SHARM EL SHEIKH, Egypt — Heading toward this spot at the southern tip of the Sinai Peninsula, the road along the Gulf of Suez sometimes runs past mounds of silty sand that hide the gulf's blue waters. This can result in an astounding sight — huge container ships heading for the Suez Canal seem to be sailing effortlessly over sandy wastes.

The clamor of Egyptian life, typified by the noise and congestion of Cairo, disappears once the traveler passes the end of the Suez Canal. On a recent drive to Sharm el Sheikh only a small knot of Egyptians was seen — half a dozen picnickers encamped near a bubbling natural spring that spewed out warm water.

An elderly member of the group, shaded by a colorful umbrella, sat, swollen feet immersed in the hot clay, attended by grandchildren who said the heat helped him. He dozed in a deck chair.

The idyllic scene seems typical of the current state of the more than 23,000 square miles (60,000 square kilometers) of awesome granite mountains, occasional en-

eral oases and miles of sand since it was returned to Egypt by Israel last April 25 under the terms of the Camp David accord.

When the final ceremonies marking the return to Egypt of Sinai ended 15 years of Israeli control of the peninsula, at least 175 various proposals for developing the desert were announced.

So far very few have begun, and those that have are spread out enough so that, at least for now, they do not disturb Sinai's greatest treasures — the unsullied stretches of mountains, gullies and coastline

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

INSIDE

- The CIA reportedly planned moves against Grenada. Page 3.
- The poorhouse is back in California's capital as U.S. economic problems go on. Page 3.
- A tough Irish budget is aiding shops in Ulster; bargain-hunters flock north. Page 5.
- BUSINESS/FINANCE
- Japanese car makers must adjust to slower growth. Page 7.

Hundreds Reported Killed by Zimbabwe Troops

Church, Relief Officials Say Civilians Were Victims of Monthlong Sweep in Matabeleland

By Jay Ross

Washington Post Service

BULAWAYO, Zimbabwe — Zimbabwean soldiers have killed hundreds of civilians in the past month in an offensive against dissidents in the southwestern part of the country, according to church and nongovernmental relief officials.

Atrocities committed by the North Korean-trained 5th Brigade as it swept through rural districts have created a climate of fear worse than during the country's bloody war for independence, veterans of that war said.

At least five independent reports by church groups and relief workers have been sent to the government detailing killings, rapes and beatings by the 5,000-man brigade, composed mainly of troops from Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's former guerrilla army.

Although compiled separately,

the reports cite reliable estimates totaling more than 1,000 civilians killed in Matabeleland province, the stronghold of the minority Ndebele tribe of Joshua Nkomo, the country's main opposition leader.

The government blames most of the killings in Matabeleland on dissidents who it says are trying to overthrow Mr. Mugabe and install Mr. Nkomo. The dissidents reportedly have killed at least 120 civilians and kidnapped six foreign tourists, including two Americans, last July. The tourists' fate is still unknown.

Mr. Nkomo denies any link with the rebels. Officials of Mr. Nkomo's party, the Zimbabwe African People's Union, maintain that the government is trying to crush the party as part of Mr. Mugabe's plans for a one-party state.

Mr. Mugabe said at a rally recently that the 5th Brigade "would

not leave Matabeleland until every dissident has been routed," The Herald newspaper said.

A government spokesman, Justin Nyokora, said Friday after a trip with Zimbabwean reporters south of Bulawayo that many of the incidents were carried out by dissidents in stolen army uniforms to foment rebellion. Mr. Nyokora also indefinitely postponed a promised trip for foreign correspondents to the affected areas, which are all north of Bulawayo.

Other military units and police have been excluded from the area during the 5th Brigade operations. The government has imposed a dusk-to-dawn curfew on most of the area between Bulawayo and Victoria Falls, 150 miles (240 kilometers) to the northwest.

Victims and witnesses of incidents often said they could identify 5th Brigade troops because of their

red berets and the fact that few speak Ndebele.

A doctor who worked at a mission all during the war for independence said fear was far more pervasive now. He talked to reporters after interviews with hospitalized women who said they had been beaten, bayoneted or burned by soldiers.

One of the most brutal incidents was described by a 13-year-old girl hospitalized with extensive burns and three bullet wounds.

Most of her family had been wiped out, she said, by four 5th Brigade soldiers who were part of six truckloads of troops that came to her village near Lupane on Feb. 13.

"The soldiers asked us where the dissidents were. We said we did not know. They had no patience to ask in a polite way," she said through a translator picked at random. "They

shouted, 'Tell us, or we will kill you.' One soldier said, 'Line up and I'll shoot you.' Another said, 'No, get them in the hut and we will burn all of them,' she said.

"The soldiers forced us all into two huts, started shooting at the huts and then set them on fire. One of us tried to come out of the burning hut and was shot." She said she thought more than 100 bullets had been fired.

The girl said she had survived by rolling out of the hut and playing dead after being shot. "After about 10 minutes the voices went away," she said, and she got up and walked for a full day to a mission hospital. All the others in the hut, her mother, her father, two aunts and a sister-in-law, were killed, she said. During her walk to the hospital she heard that her three younger sisters had



Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe speaks into a microphone held by a police officer while addressing fellow alumni of the Katumba Mission, a school near Harare.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Foot Insists He'll Stay As Labor Leader but Party Discontent Seen

The Associated Press
LONDON — The Labor Party leader, Michael Foot, insisted Sunday he would not step down despite the opposition party's humiliating defeat by the centrist Liberal-Social Democratic alliance in a special parliamentary election.

But, with Labor in turmoil and Mr. Foot's popularity ratings plunging, newspapers reported a growing dissatisfaction in the party with the 69-year-old Mr. Foot's leadership.

"It is my firm determination to carry out what I have to do" in uniting the party and leading it in a general election, he said in an interview on the Independent Television network's "Weekend World" program. An election is widely expected later this year.

Accusing Britain's largely rightist press of fueling speculation that his leadership is increasingly shaky, Mr. Foot said: "We can't have leaders of the Labor Party appointed by Conservative press campaigns."

Mr. Foot claimed he commands wide support among Labor lawmakers and trade union leaders. But The Observer, an independent newspaper, said his position has been further undermined by a secret opinion poll by Labor election campaign committee, which found that Britons see the party as "old, decaying and out of touch."

Mr. Foot's morale, already badly dented by feuding between the party's moderates and radical left-wingers, tumbled following last Thursday's by-election defeat in the London district of Bermondsey.

The victory for the 16-month-old alliance in snatching the district, a Labor stronghold for 60 years, was a disaster for Britain's main opposition party.

Labor faces another battle at the ballot box March 24 in a special election in the northern England town of Darlington, held by Labor with a slender 1,000-vote majority in the May 1979 general election.

If Labor loses in Darlington, a key marginal district, the pressure on Mr. Foot to quit will intensify. But he stressed he will not quit even if Labor is trounced again.

Asked about allegations that he has been indecisive and failed to end the party's internecine squabbling, he said: "I believe in the politics of persuasion. ... I was elected to unite the party. ... And I believe the Labor Party can unite under my leadership."

An opinion poll published by The Sunday Times said Labor is trailing third behind Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservatives and the alliance. Only 26 percent of 1,002 Britons questioned in the Market and Opinion Research International poll Friday and Saturday said they would vote for Mr. Foot's party in a general election. That was 6 percentage points down on a similar poll three weeks ago.

The alliance's upset win in Bermondsey has sparked a national surge of support for the centrist coalition, the poll showed. It got 34 percent, a 12-point increase over the last sampling. The Conservatives led with 39 percent, down 6 percentage points.

The poll also reported that 58 percent of the people questioned said that Mr. Foot should resign as Labor's leader.

The Observer noted in an editorial that there is "a growing sense of foreboding on the part of his colleagues that the Labor leader is now an irredeemable electoral liability."

Kohl, Vogel Belonged to Hitler Youth

Aides Say Candidates Had to Join Nazi Unit

The Associated Press
BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl and his challenger, Hans-Jochen Vogel, both belonged to the Hitler Youth, their aides said Sunday after a newspaper published an article about Mr. Vogel that was described by his supporters as "character assassination."

The article, published by the conservative Bild am Sonntag with the headline "In the Hitler Youth We Feared Vogel," asserted that the Social Democratic Party candidate had been a squad leader of the Nazi youth movement during World War II.

The Social Democratic Party responded that Mr. Vogel had been a member of the Hitler Youth because membership was required, but had not been a squad leader. When Mr. Kohl's office was reached for comment, a spokesman said the chancellor had also been a member of the youth group.

"Everyone had to be," said Walter von Tiesenhausen, a spokesman for the ruling Christian Democrats, who face a challenge from Mr. Vogel in the March 6 election.

Mr. von Tiesenhausen added that at the end of World War II, Mr. Kohl, then 15, was preparing to take up arms when he was briefly taken prisoner by American forces in Bavaria.

Until the mid-1930s, membership in the Hitler Youth was voluntary. After that, Hitler government required membership of non-Jewish Germans over the age of 14.

The newspaper article quoted Dr. Ernst Holler, a veterinarian, as saying he recalled that Mr. Vogel had been a "culture commissioner" in the German branch of the Hitler Youth organization.

Dr. Holler, 52, said Mr. Vogel had once demoted him to the rank of "cub" for getting into a fight.

The Social Democrats, in a statement, acknowledged that Mr. Vogel had been a member of the Hitler Youth in 1941 and 1942. "We [were] all of the same age," the statement denied that Mr. Vogel, then 16, had ever been a squad leader, saying he had been responsible for cultural activities in Giesse, north of Frankfurt.

Mr. Vogel fought with the German Army and was taken prisoner in Italy in 1945 in a battle between German and Allied forces.

Pravda Renews Criticism
Pravda, the Soviet Communist Party daily, has renewed criticism of the conservative government in Bonn for its intention to go ahead with plans to deploy U.S. missiles in West Germany if it wins the general election, Reuters reported from Moscow.

The paper said Saturday that the main concern of the Christian Democratic Union appeared to be how to distract West Germans from the anti-war movement and to prevent sober assessment of the situation.

The paper said Saturday that the main concern of the Christian Democratic Union appeared to be how to distract West Germans from the anti-war movement and to prevent sober assessment of the situation.

Swiss Avalanche Kills 5
KLOSTER, Switzerland — An avalanche in the Grisons Alps swept over a group of nine skiers Sunday, killing five of them in the worst accident of this year's Swiss skiing season.

The avalanche occurred on a ski slope near the village of Klosters. The victims were all from Germany. The cause of the accident is still under investigation.

Trade War Is Feared Over Exports of Food

(Continued from Page 1)

The weather also smiled, and yields increased.

"Everyone in the world has had fine crops, except the Russians," said John A. Schuttler, a Washington agriculture economist. Last year, the world produced 3 percent more grain than it consumed, and production is again being cut back to try to reduce stocks.

World grain stocks this year are expected to grow by an estimated 70 million tons (63.5 million metric tons), adding to the existing stockpile of about 250 million tons. But two years of crop shortfalls of only 50 million tons a year could again put the world in a tight supply situation, economists warn.

However, the chief danger now, the experts agree, is that increasingly truculent farm lobbies may trigger a trade war. This would cause protectionist barriers to rise, world exports to nosedive, world debt problems to worsen and — possibly — a world depression to set in.

"We've got ourselves a heck of a problem and no easy solution," said Harald B. Malmgren, a former deputy U.S. trade representative who is now a Washington economic consultant.

Further tightening the circle for negotiations is the special political significance of agriculture in bringing European nations closer together. The EC's Common Agriculture Policy, with its variable import levies, high guaranteed prices and export subsidies, counts among the major postwar achievements in that regard.

To shelter European farmers, the EC, like Japan, keeps domestic prices well above world market levels. Proceeds from food import levies, with other government money, are then channeled into the agricultural sector as subsidies for exports to every corner of the world.

In Japan, farmers exercise a disproportionately large influence over the ruling Liberal Democratic Party. Japanese and American analysts agree. The policy results of

that influence infuriate U.S. officials.

The beef and citrus markets in Japan are shielded from American competition, for example, while unusually high support prices encourage excess production of rice, which is exported to other Far East markets, again competing with U.S. exports.

Battles with the EC countries led last November to the near collapse of a trade ministers' meeting in Geneva. The disputes are being fought over everything from poultry to canned peaches.

But Washington has angered the EC by selling 1 million tons of wheat flour to Egypt at \$25 a ton under the world price. The action, which mainly affects France, the principal supplier of wheat flour to Egypt, was described by an EC official as "a brutal takeover of one of our major markets" and is being contested in the tribunals of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the trading oversight organization.

The United States suffered a setback Thursday when a GATT tribunal rejected U.S. allegations that European nations were unfairly subsidizing sales. The first round of bilateral talks on the complaint arising from the sale to Egypt are due to begin this week.

From a policy last fall of high rhetoric and low action, the United States has moved to more subdued rhetoric and more concrete action. American officials said they were merely doing to the Europeans what they have been doing to the United States since the Common Agricultural Policy was created in 1967.

But the vehemence of Washington's reaction suggests that the American food lobby is not without strengths of its own.

28 Hurt in German Pileup

The Associated Press
MUNICH — Six persons were seriously injured in a 99-car pileup on a highway north of here Saturday, police said. Twenty-two others were lightly injured in the accident.



President Abdou Diouf and his wife, both in white, led a Socialist Party march in Senegal during the campaign for Sunday's presidential and legislative elections.

Fraud Is Alleged in Senegal Election

The Associated Press

DAKAR, Senegal — As voters went to the polls Sunday, an opposition leader charged there was "massive" fraud in the election that is expected to retain President Abdou Diouf as head of state and renew his party's control of the National Assembly.

Abdoulaye Wade, leader of the Senegalese Democratic Party, said that members of his party were being thrown out of polling stations or otherwise being denied the right to vote in many places. Results of voting for the National Assembly were due Monday, Mr. Diouf's Socialist Party is expected to remain dominant in the new house, expanded to 120 seats because of population growth.

Six of 10 newly authorized parties boycotted the election, claiming the 1982 electoral code is unfair and undemocratic in prohibiting the creation of coalitions.

Spokesmen for opposition parties contesting both the presidential and legislative races said at a news conference that Mr. Diouf's administration would be held responsible for any irregularities in the voting.

Critics have claimed that many people have received as many as 20 voting registration cards while others have been denied cards.

One observer said the official in charge of the polling at a school in Dakar rejected demands from opposition delegates that voters also show their national identity cards.

Mr. Diouf told reporters at the presidential palace that he did not believe fraud was possible because distribution of registration cards had been carried out "according to the rules."

India Seeks Harmony At Nonaligned Summit

Reuters

NEW DELHI — As the Non-aligned Movement prepares for two weeks of discussions, Indian leaders are hoping to steer the debate away from potentially divisive issues, such as Cambodia and Afghanistan, and to concentrate on areas of possible agreement.

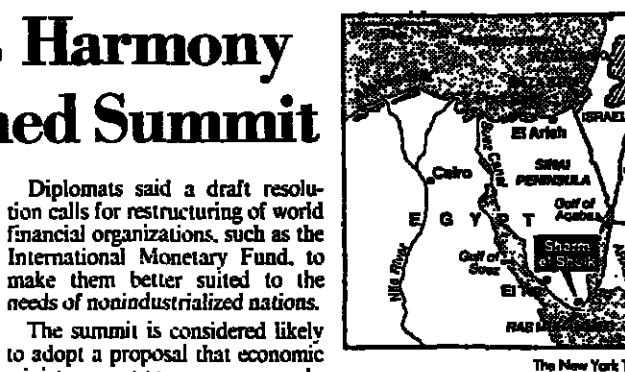
Talks among officials and foreign ministers of the member nations are to start Tuesday, to be followed, starting March 7, by a five-day summit of at least 70 heads of government.

One subject likely to figure prominently in the discussions is a proposal for a freeze on the production, development and deployment of atomic weapons and a halt to nuclear tests. Third World diplomats said.

Other areas of probable consensus are the need for greater economic cooperation among nonindustrialized nations and settlement of the South-West Africa, or Namibia, and Palestinian questions.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India said Friday that proposals for a new international economic order and increased Third World cooperation in trade, food security and energy would be major topics.

But Mrs. Gandhi declined to say whether the Nonaligned Movement would attempt to form a united front to renegotiate loans and reschedule debts with Western banks and countries.



Silent Sinai Undisturbed

(Continued from Page 1)

and the peaceful gift of silence it bestows.

One plan calls for a Sinai population of more than two million in the next 20 years. The best estimate now is that the desert's inhabitants total no more than 200,000, mostly gathered in and around the provincial capital of El Arish, far to the north. A major task facing the government is to wean Egyptians away from the Nile, no easy task because of centuries-old attachments. There are about 45 million people in Egypt, the vast majority crammed in and around the urban centers of Alexandria and Cairo.

A recent government announcement said the Ministry of Industry was again considering using Sinai sand, of which there is a superabundance, in the production of glass after 17 years of importing sand from Belgium and the Netherlands.

The two hotels at Sharm el Sheikh — the Marina Sharm and the Aquamarine — are housing a trickle of guests. For the Egyptians, whose country is 96 percent desert, the idea of a desert idyll appears to have scant charm. The Israelis, who used to flock down Sinai's other coast, along the Gulf of Aqaba, are not yet coming to the Egyptian-controlled resort and the frosty state of relations between Egypt and Israel, due primarily to the Israeli invasion of Lebanon last June, has lessened their incentive to return.

An exception was a small group of Israeli divers gathered here to explore the unexplored reefs and marine life of the Red Sea.

Gyora Dor, the Israeli leader of the group, got acquainted with Ayman Taher, an Egyptian diver he knew, when they encountered one another deep in the Red Sea near an area called Ras Muhammar.

"That makes more sense than most of the politics, doesn't it?" a young woman with the diving group asked.

One official, who wants the southern tip to be a tourist haven but not one of the sort envisioned in a now-abandoned plan that would have turned a former Israeli nature school into a gambling casino, said the government should publicize Sinai's attractions more.

"Look," he said, pointing to posters in a hotel dining room that featured the Sphinx and other Egyptian treasures but nothing about the Red Sea. His point was clear: The beaches and the corals in impeccably clear waters constituted a treasure at least as valuable as the Pyramids, and even more fragile.

There are danger signs. On the Gulf of Suez, not far from Ras Muhammar, where the most magnificent corals are to be found, there is an oil spill and part of the coast is blackened with sludge ooze.

The fate of Sinai is still to be determined. Perhaps Egypt's other very pressing problems will force a period of neglect. Perhaps the development plans that take account of the peninsula as a national resource will be deftly carried out, attracting those who wish to shun noisy resorts and packaged diversions.

French Find Bomb At Jewish Fete Site

United Press International

MARSEILLES — Explosives experts defused a bomb found Saturday in a meeting hall half an hour before a Jewish festival was to take place, police said.

A police spokesman said the device was found by an officer making a routine check in the men's toilet of a meeting hall, where the Israeli KKL organization was preparing to celebrate the Jewish children's holiday of Purim. Gaston Defferre, the minister of the interior and mayor of Marseille, was scheduled to address the meeting. No organization has claimed responsibility for planting the bomb, police said.

But at the same time, the farm

WORLD BRIEFS

Gandhi Yields to Sikh Demands

NEW DELHI (UPI) — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi turned from Assamese violence to the Sikh separatist threat Sunday, giving in to Sikh religious demands, which include the carrying of knives with 6-inch blades aboard domestic airline flights.

Dwindling violence in the northeastern state of Assam raised hopes the monthlong rampage of ethnic clashes was easing after more than 3,600 people were killed. For the first time since Feb. 1, no new deaths were reported.

Mrs. Gandhi traveled to the sacred Bangla Sahib temple to address a huge crowd of Sikhs. To the cheers of the crowd, she said she had ordered the Punjab state government to ban the sale of tobacco, meat and liquor around the Sikhs' "Golden Temple" in Amritsar, 200 miles (320 kilometers) northwest of New Delhi. She said the government had also issued orders allowing Sikhs to carry the curved knife that is a symbol of their warrior class aboard Indian Airlines flights.

Labor Surges in Australian Poll

SYDNEY (Reuters) — The Labor Party has extended its lead over Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser's conservative coalition government just a week before general elections in Australia, according to a newspaper opinion poll.

The poll, published Saturday by the country's only national newspaper, The Australian, said 52 percent of those surveyed planned to vote next Saturday for Labor candidates and 39 percent intended to support the Liberal-National Party coalition. Polls earlier in the week had given Labor a 10 percentage point lead.

The Labor Party, led by Bob Hawke, needs a national electoral swing of only 1.4 percent to win the 11 additional seats necessary to overturn Mr. Fraser's 21-seat majority in Parliament.



Malcolm Fraser

More Liberian Troops at Border

MONROVIA, Liberia (Reuters) — Liberia moved more troops to its border with Sierra Leone as tension remained high between the two West African countries, a government statement said Saturday.

The crisis was sparked by a newspaper report in Freetown, the Sierra Leone capital, alleging that the Liberian head of state, Samuel Doe, had killed his wife. The rumors were effectively quashed Friday, when Mrs. Nancy Doe drove through Monrovia in an open jeep with her husband at the wheel.

Sierra Leone's president, Siaka Stevens, ordered the arrest of the offending journalist, but Mr. Doe remained unsatisfied and Friday night sent more troops to the border, which had been ordered closed on Tuesday. Sources said the number of troops there now totaled 3,500.

Habib Returns to Israel for Talks

JERUSALEM (UPI) — Philip C. Habib, the special U.S. envoy to the Mideast, returned to Israel Sunday for talks with government leaders in a new bid to resolve key points blocking an agreement on the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon.

But a source close to the negotiations said reports that Mr. Habib was carrying a draft agreement for withdrawal "are way too premature."

In Beirut, meanwhile, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan credited a "new dynamic American position" with bringing progress in the efforts to end the foreign occupation of his country. "There is now a reasonable chance of achieving the beginning of Israeli withdrawals," he told the Beirut weekly Monday Morning.

And in what could signal a new Israeli approach to the talks, Israeli radio reported that Moshe Arens, the new defense minister, "enthusiastically supports" a troop disengagement agreement in the Chuf mountains east of Beirut.

Indonesian Congress Set to Meet

JAKARTA (UPI) — Military authorities set up tight security Sunday for an 11-day session of Indonesia's Congress called to reelect President Suharto and pave the way toward limiting the power of the armed forces.

The 920-member Congress, which opens Tuesday, is regarded as virtually certain to pass a law proposed by Mr. Suharto to subject constitutional amendments to popular vote.

The effective end of military representation in Congress is expected to come with approval of plans for holding general elections in 1987. Most members of the body, which meets every five years and is separate from parliament, are armed forces officers. The national elections appear to be a step being taken by President Suharto toward his expected retirement in 1988, at the end of his fourth presidential mandate.



President Suharto

For the Record

GENOA (UPI) — A Genoa criminal court has sentenced 10 members of the Red Brigades to life imprisonment and four others to jail terms ranging from seven to 28 years for their roles in six murders and other crimes committed in the Genoa area. Those sentenced to life imprisonment Saturday included some of the most notorious names in the Red Brigades, among them Mario Moretti and Prospero Gallinari.

TOKYO (Reuters) — A Japanese fishing boat, believed to have been involved in a collision Thursday with a Soviet warship in the Bering Sea, has been seized for illegally operating in Soviet waters, the Foreign Ministry said Saturday.

BUENOS AIRES (Reuters) — Argentina's ruling military junta ordered President Reynaldo Bignone on Friday to call elections Oct. 30 that will pave the way for civilian rule, military sources said. The date is to be formally announced Monday.

Hundreds Reported Killed By Troops in Zimbabwe

(Continued from Page 1)

been beaten and suffered bullet wounds.

In the last few days there has been a decline in the number of reports of atrocities reaching Bulawayo. That may be an indication that the 5th Brigade is wrapping up its anti-dissident campaign, or it may simply mean that the sweeps have moved into more remote areas farther to the north.

The Rev. Robert Mervin, the Anglican bishop of Matabeleland, has called for an independent inquiry by Amnesty International or the International Red Cross.

No matter where the government places the blame, the atrocities of the last month seem bound to leave permanent scars in the century-old tribal feud between Mr. Mugabe's Shona majority and the Ndebeles.

"The whole basis of national understanding had been destroyed," a Ndebele relief official said. "It makes no sense now to speak of reconciliation any more between black and black." He was referring to Mr. Mugabe's policy of reconciliation when the prime minister's election three years ago transformed the former white-ruled col-

ony of Rhodesia into the black-run nation of Zimbabwe.

There are already some signs of a backlash. Four ambushes, including two against police vehicles, have occurred along the Victoria Falls Highway in the last two weeks, despite the heavy military presence.

Atrocity Reports Denied
Mr. Nyoka, the government spokesman, said Sunday the foreign press had either exaggerated or fabricated the number of people killed in alleged atrocities by government troops, Reuters reported from the capital, Harare.

Buildings Damaged In Soviet Earthquake

MOSCOW (UPI) — The Soviet Central Asian republic of Tadzhikistan was hit by a strong earthquake Saturday that caused extensive damage. The agency said no one had been killed but the tremor had damaged apartment blocks and official buildings. There was no word of injuries.

California's Capital Brings Back the Poorhouse

New Policy Is Attacked as 'Medieval' but Local Officials Claim It Saves Welfare Money

By Jay Mathews
Washington Post Service

SACRAMENTO, California — Shaken by rising welfare costs, this capital of the nation's wealthiest state has adopted a 19th-century solution to a 20th-century recession.

It has revived the poorhouse.

Since October, Sacramento County has cut off all cash grants and food stamps to single, employable adults now applying for general assistance welfare. Instead, they have been offered room and board in a dormitory-like shelter, a solution that has spawned a lawsuit and led many not to apply for welfare at all.

The Bannan Street emergency shelter, a brown, single-story, unmarked building in an industrial part of north Sacramento, is the

first poorhouse established in California in half a century, and apparently the only county poorhouse in the United States. The 50 to 60 men and women who live and eat there each day receive no cash from the county and must work at least seven days a month cleaning drains or cutting grass to earn the right to remain.

"I think it's no good," said Alfonso Collins, 46, a nurse's aide. "They tell you where to go, they tell you where to live, they tell you what to eat. We get no privacy."

But Sacramento County officials say they are satisfied with the program. It has saved the county money. In November 1981, 552 single, employable persons began to receive cash grants, usually a little less than \$200 a month. In November

1982, shortly after the Bannan Street shelter program began, only 76 single, employable persons received permission to live at Bannan Street, in what the county refers to as "aid in kind" general assistance.

Many others, welfare workers say, decided not to apply after they heard they would have to live there.

Harry Specht, dean of the school of social welfare at the University of California at Berkeley, called the revival of the poorhouse a "medieval" attempt to "create a stigmatized population" and discourage people from applying for welfare at all.

Rex Rapier, who directs the shelter under a \$9,800-a-month contract given to his Christian service organization, the Volunteers of

America, considers the shelter a humane way to meet the mounting welfare needs of American cities.

Meals at the shelter are served on a rigid schedule, starting at 6:30 A.M. A resident must appear at a 9 P.M. bed check, unless he has notified the shelter staff he will be absent, or he risks losing his bed. The shelter also provides regular prayer meetings, Sunday religious services and Alcoholics Anonymous meetings. Liquor and drugs are forbidden and smoking is not allowed in the dormitories.

Unlike state and federal aid to families, the disabled and the aged, general assistance in California and other states is supported completely by local taxes. Lilly Frawley, deputy county counsel, said Sacramento County was forced to cut out cash grants for general as-

stance in part because federal welfare grants to the states had been cut.

Persons who are unable to work, married couples and those on general assistance before the shelter system began still receive cash grants and food stamps.

Last fall, a seasonal farm worker, Arthur Robbins, 44, checked in with county welfare officials, assuming he could apply for general assistance until his expected unemployment checks began to arrive. When told he had to go to the shelter, he instead sought out a lawyer.

With the help of the Western Center on Law and Poverty, the lawyer filed suit against the shelter system as being discriminatory and a violation of the constitutional rights to privacy and freedom of travel. A hearing is set for April.

House Panel Approves \$4.6 Billion for Jobs, Other Recession Relief

By Helen Dewar
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Democratic-controlled House Appropriations Committee, restraining spending to avoid a veto, has approved a \$4.6-billion jobs and recession-relief program that has received President Ronald Reagan's qualified approval.

The plan, attached to legislation providing \$5 billion to continue payment of unemployment benefits, was approved Friday by voice vote despite scathing criticism from the committee's ranking Republican and one of its most outspoken Democrats.

Backers of the plan conceded it would hardly make a dent in the nation's 10.4-percent unemployment rate, but argued it would provide 300,000 to 600,000 jobs, along with food, shelter and other aid for hundreds of thousands of jobless workers.

They also said it was the best that Congress could get from Mr. Reagan.

"Let's don't give them an excuse for a veto," said the committee chairman, Jamie L. Whitten, a Mississippi Democrat.

But Representative Silvio O. Conte, a Massachusetts Republican, called the proposal "rotten" and "lousy."

"This is a piece of paper with pet projects for everybody with an 'in,'" he said, adding, "This is not a jobs bill. It's a catch-all bill. Both sides ought to be ashamed of themselves."

Representative David R. Obey, a Wisconsin Democrat, said it was "disgraceful we can't squeeze \$400 million out of brick and mortar and put \$400 million into flesh and blood." Mr. Obey had sought to add \$445 million for health services

and cut a corresponding amount from water projects and similar programs.

Mr. Reagan, he said, "wants to give the impression he's doing something by doing as little as possible" and has "put the Democratic Party in the position where we have to be enforcers of his numbers or we get nothing."

Although Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. of Massachusetts and other Democratic leaders have said the bill would be followed by more comprehensive jobs legislation in the spring, Mr. Obey said he was "terribly skeptical" that anything else would escape a veto.

The current bill, he said, "is the only turkey you've got to ride."

While rejecting all proposed add-ons, the committee agreed to earmark \$250 million of \$1.25 billion for community development grants to areas of heaviest unemployment. The panel also removed a 10-percent limit on the amount of grants that can be used for public service jobs.

The development grants, which finance construction projects, were the largest item in the package. Most of the rest would go for smaller endeavors, such as small-business loans, prison repair work, park maintenance, food and shelter for the destitute, maternal and child-health services and day-care programs.

A relatively small allocation of \$500,000 would go to the administration to plan a program to help finance basic industries, along with loan programs for housing and farms.

The measure is expected to be approved Wednesday by the House and, with some modifications, by mid-March by the Senate.

U.S. to Free Space for Homeless

By Joe Piccirilli
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Local governments and charitable organizations have been permitted to set up emergency shelters in some vacant federal buildings as part of an effort to provide additional housing for the nation's growing homeless population, the Reagan administration has announced.

The Department of Housing and Urban Development, which owns thousands of vacant dwellings throughout the country, the Department of Defense and the General Services Administration will make their unused property available, government officials said Friday.

"The thing that excites me about the program is the potentially large number of federal facilities that are available," said Rabbi Martin Siegel, coordinator of the plan and an adviser to the president's Office of Private Sector Initiatives.

Officials said it was not immediately known what specific buildings will be available. It will be up to local governments and volunteer organizations to equip and run the shelters.

"What we can do is provide space and provide it at a cost base," said James K. Coyne, a former Pennsylvania congressman who was recently named as President Ronald Reagan's special assistant for stimulating privately sponsored social initiatives.

The winter weather coupled with the faltering economy and cuts in local and federal social service programs have swelled the ranks of those in need of emergency shelter.

Mr. Coyne said the shelter plan is faster and cheaper than trying to set up a federally funded national shelter program.

CLA Reportedly Planned Move Against Grenada

By Patrick E. Tyler
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration, concerned that Cuba is developing ways to extend its military influence in Central America, considered a covert operation against the leftist government of Grenada in 1981 and is now closely monitoring new Cuban activities on the tiny eastern Caribbean island, knowledgeable administration and congressional sources say.

The details of the operation are not known beyond a general description from the sources that the CIA developed plans in the summer of 1981 to cause economic difficulty for Grenada in hopes of undermining the political control of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, who came to power in a coup in March 1979. But these sources said the operation was canceled because the Senate Intelligence Committee opposed it.

A senior Republican on the committee said in an interview last year, "Yes, there was an operation, and we all thought, unanimously I believe, that it was just a small island and so the Cubans or the communists control it, so what?"

The intelligence scrutiny of Grenada and verbal attacks on Mr. Bishop's government represent one side of a government debate over what, if any, danger exists for the United States or its Caribbean allies from Grenada's growing military ties with Cuba.

One of the strongest arguments that a threat exists was offered last week by Nestor D. Sanchez, deputy assistant secretary of defense for inter-American affairs. In a speech to Florida Republicans, Mr. Sanchez said the Cubans had built a battalion-sized military camp on Grenada that could supplement air and naval facilities under construction.

Mr. Sanchez added that the island had become a "virtual surrogate" of Cuba. He said the camp "includes barracks, administration buildings, vehicle storage sheds, support buildings and a training area with a Soviet-style obstacle course."

Efforts to reach Grenadan officials in Washington for comment were unsuccessful.

Mr. Sanchez's remarks reflected frustration among many administration officials over the growing military strength of Cuba and its relatively unchallenged support for leftist governments and insurgent movements in places such as Grenada, Nicaragua and El Salvador.

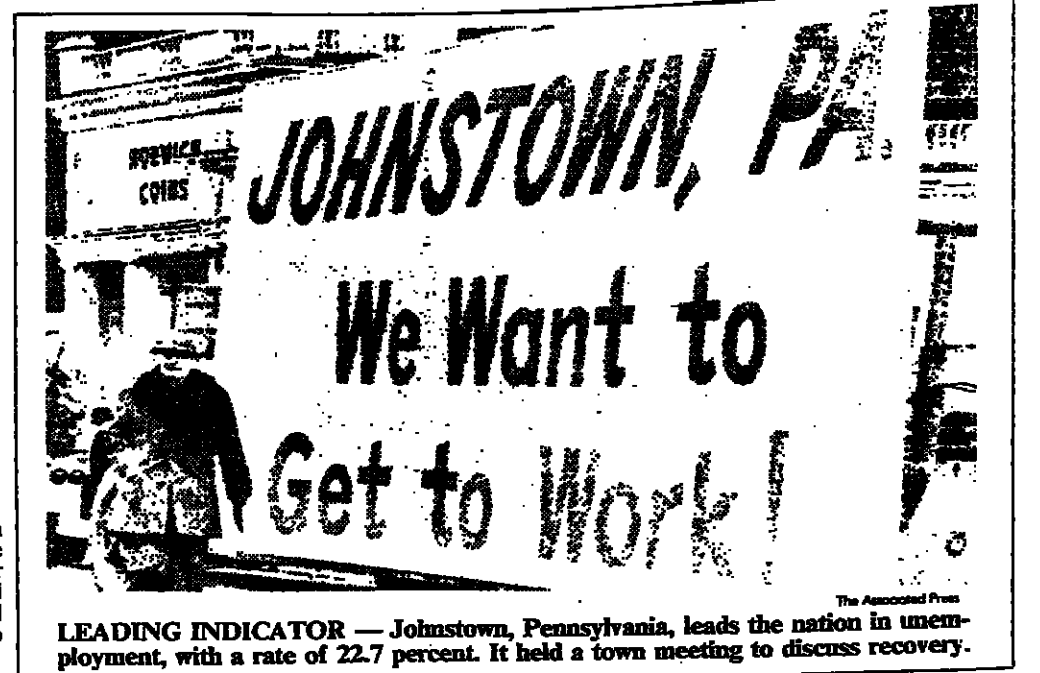
Mr. Sanchez, a former CIA intelligence officer in the region, said Soviet military exports to Cuba in 1982 were \$1 billion, compared with \$600 million in 1981. Shipments included "Turya" hydrofoil torpedo boats, he said, MI-24 "Hind" assault helicopters and an additional squadron of super-sonic MiG-23 fighter aircraft in an air force of 200 modern planes.

A major concern of military and intelligence analysts has been the construction in Grenada of an international airport with a runway capable of servicing both large commercial jets and military fighters. Cuba has supplied architectural services, construction labor and heavy equipment for the airport.

U.S. officials believe that the Grenadians will allow Cuban military planes to use the airport. Such an air base in the southeastern Caribbean would give Cuban jets enhanced refueling capabilities and would improve the flexibility of the Cuban Air Force.

Coupling this with Cuban and Soviet support to the leftist government in Nicaragua, Mr. Sanchez said the Russians "could literally place hostile forces and weapons systems capable of striking targets deep in the United States on our borders and adjacent waters."

In November 1981, the National Security Council authorized specific paramilitary actions against the



Cuban presence in the region. "In some circumstances, CIA might take unilateral paramilitary action against special Cuban targets," according to National Security Council minutes.

While intelligence concerns over Cuban aid to Grenada remain high, many officials in Congress and elsewhere believe Mr. Reagan and his policy advisers have consistently exaggerated the threat posed by the nation of 110,000 people, which is largely dependent on tourism.

CIA officials presented the plan to destabilize the Grenadan government to the Senate Intelligence Committee in July 1981. Because of what were perceived as unusual components, it met strong opposition, sources within the committee said.

A senior committee member said the proposed operation did not include any plan to overthrow Mr. Bishop. "We may cause a little economic trouble, a little publicity and

aid, but we don't overthrow governments," he said. Another member of the committee suggested that the plan called for "economic destabilization affecting the political viability of the government."

Covert operations against Grenada were first discussed in the Carter administration after the Bishop government supported the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and openly solicited economic aid from Cuba. But after reviewing options, according to current and former administration officials, President Jimmy Carter rejected all but propaganda measures.

Those measures continued into 1982. During his working vacation last summer in Barbados, Grenada's neighbor, Mr. Reagan said, "El Salvador isn't the only country that's being threatened with Marxism." Grenada, Mr. Reagan continued, "bears the Soviet and Cuban trademark, which means it will attempt to spread the virus among its neighbors."

agreement on medium-range nuclear missiles, without abandoning the president's original proposal for a complete ban on them.

But clearly, the White House senses the larger political difficulty. Lately, the president and Vice President George Bush have given signs of increased flexibility on an

uses of nuclear explosions negotiated by the Ford and Carter administrations. He went against Mr. Adelman when the nominee, reflecting the president's policies, said these treaties should be renegotiated to improve provisions for verification.

"If we can't accept these treaties," Mr. Pressler said, "we'll never get an agreement with the Russians."

Mr. Reagan views the case as a test of his ability to set and protect his arms policies and pick his team. He sought to dismiss the commit-

tee's action as "pretty much party-line vote and politics." It was "very irresponsible," he said, because it was "injurious to us in the eyes of allies and friends."

White House officials want the Senate to focus on Mr. Adelman rather than on the broad issues. Eventually, they said, he will be a secondary figure because Mr. Reagan's main arms policy advisers are the secretaries of state and defense and top national security officials.

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U.S. Unions Told to Wait In '84 Race

By Seth S. King
New York Times Service

BAL HARBOUR, Florida — The executive council of the AFL-CIO has asked member unions to withhold any individual endorsements of presidential candidates at least until Aug. 1.

The request on Friday was the initial step in the 99-year federation's first attempt to indicate a presidential preference before the major parties nominate their candidates. In August, the AFL-CIO agreed to seek a consensus among members to endorse a candidate, and thereby increase its influence in the presidential nominating process.

In December, before the first caucuses and primaries in the 1984 race, the AFL-CIO plans to hold a special endorsement convention at which union leaders hope to coalesce labor support behind one candidate.

Lane Kirkland, president of the AFL-CIO, said after the executive council's meeting Friday that the 31 union officials on the body had also agreed that if delegates to the endorsement convention concurred, by a two-thirds vote, on a candidate, affiliated unions would be obligated to support that candidate in the primaries.

Mr. Kirkland noted that member unions were independent, but he indicated that the executive council's vote created a "moral obligation" on affiliates.

The Aug. 1 date for individual unions' support was a slight setback for former Vice President Walter F. Mondale, a Minnesota Democrat who is considered the early favorite in the endorsement contest.

Mr. Mondale's campaign strategists were pressing last week for quick backing from many of the larger unions in the AFL-CIO. They had hoped this would give Mr. Mondale an unshakable hold on the labor endorsement.

Tourist Killed by Whale

GUERRERO NEGRO, Mexico — A whale surfaced under a boat carrying 10 tourists, tossing it in the air and then swallowing it with its tail after the boat came down. One man was killed and three persons were injured in the accident Friday at Seamount's Lagoon, officials said.

Royal Couple Is Greeted Warmly In San Diego at Beginning of Tour

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
San Diego

Hundreds of people, waving Union Jacks and snapping pictures, lined the streets outside an Episcopal church here as Queen Elizabeth II attended Sunday services on the second day of her U.S. visit.

The queen's husband, Prince Philip, was to read the scriptural lesson at St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

The royal couple, who arrived here Saturday aboard the 412-foot (125-meter) yacht Britannia, were to have lunch in Palm Springs and finish their day in Los Angeles at a gala dinner with movie stars and Hollywood personalities.

The National Weather Service said there could be some turbulence as the couple flew to Palm Springs for lunch at the estate of Walter H. Annenberg, a former U.S. ambassador to Britain.

About 500 people waited outside the church in San Diego to see the queen, head of the Anglican Church in Britain. Many waved Union Jacks, but three persons carried signs protesting British policies in Northern Ireland and a fourth had a sign saying, "Cry for Argentina."

The queen and her husband, who arrived in a limousine flying the coat of arms of the royal family, were greeted by priests wearing red, white and gold ceremonial robes. The area was ringed by uniformed and plainclothes police and a helicopter flew overhead.

Across the street from the church, residents of a two-story Spanish-style building enjoyed breakfast as they watched from their balconies. A group of Scottish bagpipers serenaded the queen from a nearby grassy area.

A crowd of 10,000 greeted the queen Saturday morning as the Britannia docked at the Broadway Pier. Despite rain and crisp winds, Elizabeth, who is on a 10-day visit to the West Coast, received a warm welcome.

She then toured the harbor, the Scripps Institution of Oceanography, the Old Globe Theater and the San Diego Air Museum.

While the monarch was unveiling a statue of Shakespeare at the theater modeled after the bard's London playhouse, her husband was visiting the San Diego Zoo, where he was presented a conservation medal.

Philip also inspected the Fairbanks Ranch, to be the site of the 1984 Olympic equestrian events. The prince is president of the International Equestrian Federation.

A dinner for 56 guests, followed by a reception for 254, was held aboard the 5,769-ton yacht Saturday night. The guests included Senator Pete Wilson, who is a former mayor of San Diego, and presidential aides Edwin Meese 3d and Michael Deaver.

After the Sunday lunch at the

Annenberg estate, the queen and prince were to fly to Long Beach, California, which was to sail up the coast without them during the day. They were to drive in a motorcade to the 20th Century-Fox movie studios for a dinner hosted by President Ronald Reagan's wife, Nancy.

Frank Sinatra, Perry Como, Dionne Warwick and George Burns were to entertain the monarch and 500 guests.

Although an official guest list has not been released, the invited were said to include Julie Andrews, Fred Astaire, Bette Davis, Zsa Zsa and Eva Gabor, Greer Garson, Rex Harrison, Elton John, Olivia Newton-John, Gene Kelly, Dudley Moore, Ginger Rogers, Jimmy Stewart, Robert Wagner and Loretta Young.

Also included was former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger.

The queen's schedule Monday includes a tour of the factory in suburban Downey where U.S. space shuttles are built; stops in Los Angeles, and a visit to a hospital in the San Gabriel Valley.

Dinner was to be aboard the Britannia.

Their opposition came Friday on the second day of hearings on the bill, which would be the first major alteration of immigration laws since 1965. It would also affect so many interest groups that passage will require a delicate balancing act.

The sanctions provision would require employers to verify the legal status of all persons hired and would impose civil and, in some instances, criminal penalties if illegal aliens were discovered on the payroll.

Proponents of the bill, including its sponsor, Senator Alan K. Simpson, Republican of Wyoming, have said that the sanctions are an essential trade-off if the bill is to include another provision strongly favored by Hispanic groups: amnesty for millions of illegal workers.

Last year, the bill passed the Senate but died in the House.

By Milton Coleman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Leaders of several Hispanic groups have said that they will work to try to defeat a major revision of U.S. immigration laws unless the bill is stripped of a provision imposing sanctions on employers who knowingly hire illegal aliens.

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Herald Tribune

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Dependent on Recovery

"One quarter of everything produced in the world is now traded across national borders," A.W. Clausen, president of the World Bank, observed the other day. He was talking about the developing countries' debts and the importance of not treating them as a crisis. He is right about that. While the debts are unprecedented, they are financing flows of trade and commercial expansion that are also unprecedented. The right response to concerns about the Third World's debt, as Mr. Clausen observed, is to encourage the rapid expansion of trade with those countries.

The clearest lesson that emerges from the development of the Third World nations is that openness to foreign trade encourages efficiency, adaptability and growth," he said. He might have added that the same lesson applies in the countries of the First World.

One of the most disturbing things about the debt question last year, and a great contributor to the bankers' bad nerves, was the realization that no one had even approximately accurate figures on who owed what to whom. The International Monetary Fund provided some interesting numbers earlier this winter. Now the World Bank has published a detailed tabulation of medium- and long-term debt for nearly all of the Third World coun-

tries. The total runs a little over \$600 billion, a third of it to the three biggest borrowers — Brazil, Mexico and Argentina — and another third to 10 other countries, all of which have substantial resources. On the whole the pattern is reassuring. It confirms the earlier impression that the large debts are carried by countries with vigorous economies that can carry them — as long, Mr. Clausen would add, as a recovery gets under way and the protectionists don't win in Washington and Brussels.

Closing borders to imports is supposed to save jobs, although it doesn't. Without trade there will not be much economic growth for any country. Yet there is an undercurrent of hostility in the United States, and much more explicitly in Europe, to the idea of continued growth. It's disruptive. Why bother?

The simplest answer is that people's lives depend on it — and not only in the Third World. In America life expectancy generally rises with GNP; in less fortunate places the connection between the two is immediate. Falling incomes there are quickly reflected in malnutrition, disease and infant mortality rates. In talking about dry subjects like bank loans and trade, it is always useful to remember that they touch far more than money.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Caligula's EPA Horses

To see what has gone wrong inside the Environmental Protection Agency there is no need to peer through the acid vapors that stream from its every window in Washington. The makings of the crisis were laid long ago with the people whom the president appointed — and the Senate confirmed — as the agency's top managers. The firing of Rita Lavelle and two other senior officials does not begin to reclaim the wasteland then created.

Seldom since the Emperor Caligula appointed his horse a consul has there been so wide a gulf between authority and competence. Mr. Reagan's EPA appointees brought almost no relevant experience to their jobs. His administrator, Anne Burford, was a telephone company attorney and two-term state legislator who learned about environmental issues fighting Clean Air Act provisions in Colorado.

Mrs. Burford, like Interior Secretary James Watt, is a protégé of Mr. Reagan's friend Joseph Coors, the brewing and energy magnate. With White House support she has halved the EPA's resources at a time when its responsibilities are doubling. She has sabotaged its enforcement office with continual reorganizations. She has thereby sharply reduced — the agency's reputation and effectiveness.

Mrs. Burford's misjudgment is most evident in the people she appointed to run the EPA. They are distinguished only by a lack of relevant qualifications and by hostility to environmental regulation. A surprising number have become subject to conflict of interest charges.

Miss Lavelle, the now-dismissed assistant administrator for hazardous waste, is a former public relations officer for Aerojet-General. Congress is investigating charges, which she denies, that she continued to participate in

decisions about a waste dump to which her former employer contributed.

John Todhunter, assistant administrator for pesticides, is an academician and former consultant for the Formaldehyde Institute. He and the EPA deputy administrator, John Hernandez, held a private and possibly illegal meeting with representatives of the formaldehyde industry, after which they decided to take no action on formaldehyde.

Kathleen Bennett, assistant administrator for air, noise and radiation, is a former lobbyist for the American Paper Institute.

Robert Perry, formerly an Exxon lawyer and at present the environment agency's third enforcement chief, is being investigated by a House committee for possible perjury.

John Horton, who has been dismissed as assistant administrator for administration, is being investigated for allegedly conducting private business from his government office.

James Sanderson, a friend of Mrs. Burford, resigned as associate administrator amid charges that he continued to represent his clients while serving at the EPA.

Mrs. Burford, in other words, assembled a crew of industry lobbyists and lawyers to administer Washington's largest and most complex regulatory agency. The sorry saga beginning to unfold in Congress was the inevitable consequence of such appointments and the destructive forces they embodied.

Under the threat of political catastrophe, the White House has appointed two new assistant administrators. This time the Senate ought to make sure they are qualified. But new management will not suffice. What the EPA needs even more is White House consent to let it resume the job that Congress gave it.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Doubts About Development

Development people now are in a state of profound self-doubt. Ten years ago there were several schools of thought that had confident prescriptions for development; if only you followed those prescriptions the Third World would bloom. They called for a wide range of things from classic revolution and land reform to inviting in the multinationals and leaving it to them. Today not one of those schools advances its prescriptions with one-tenth the confidence it had 10 years ago.

Even the approaches are in dispute, with calls for system changes like the New International Economic Order pitted against, for example, Basic Needs. There is even a degree of credence accorded to fellow: Prof. Peter Bauer of the London School of Economics, who usually implies that any development aid makes things worse in the recipient countries. Intellectually it is a challenging time.

—P.B. Stone, editor of Development Forum, in an interview in World Press Review.

Intransigence in Indochina

The Indochina summit conference held in Laos [last week] was a paltry affair, and did little more than strengthen Vietnam's hold over its junior partners in Laos and Cambodia. The absurdity of the current conflict in Cambodia is that given "Behind the Iron Curtain" lies the Turkish question, the Neue Freie Presse remarks. "How could the Sultan, by friendly means, be persuaded to give up the province? Sir Edward Grey's words may undoubtedly provide the sparks calculated to light a fire in the Balkan States."

or three of his henchmen, were persuaded to remove themselves from the scene. Moreover the gap between the followers of Pol Pot and the Vietnamese-backed administration in Phnom Penh is not impossibly large.

China is still the mainstay of the Pol Pot guerrillas, and still insists on punishing and isolating Vietnam for its alliance with Moscow and its dominant role in Indochina. The Soviet Union has made no attempt to use its very real economic stranglehold on the Vietnamese to press for some conciliatory gesture, even though it knows that if the Cambodia problem is solved its chances of good relations with China will be greatly improved.

There is, in other words, a sorry display of intransigence on all sides. The use of Cambodia as a trumping ground for great power rivalry should not be indefinitely prolonged.

—The Times (London).

Unemployment and Suicide

The justification for letting more than 11 million Americans languish in joblessness is a reduction in the inflation rate. Obvious costs are lost jobs, lower income and declining production. Less well-known is unemployment's ultimate cost — an increase in suicide. [Here is] a compelling argument for government and industry to take a fresh look at funding for human service programs. A review of unemployment and suicide statistics from 1940 to 1982 indicates that the current recession has led to a significantly higher number of suicides than would otherwise have taken place.

—The Hartford (Connecticut) Courant.

Take Another Look at Nonalignment

By Charles William Maynes

WASHINGTON — Next week a predictable step will take place in the increasingly troubled North-South minut. The 100-plus members of the Nonaligned Movement will hold a summit, this time in New Delhi, and can be depended upon to denounce U.S. policy in Central America, the Middle East and southern Africa. If the meeting has a word to say about communist behavior in Afghanistan or Cambodia, the language will be cautious and muted.

How should Washington relate to a movement that proclaims itself to be nonaligned yet seems to follow policies closely aligned to anti-American positions? Over the years U.S. governments have had three answers: Pretend that the Nonaligned Movement does not exist; denounce it in the hope that it will cease to exist; try to encourage moderates in the movement to change the very purpose of its existence.

None of these policies has worked effectively. Pretending the movement does not exist has not worked because there is among Third World countries, as different as they are, a sense of solidarity born among the weak whenever they feel they are threatened by the strong.

In Bandung, Indonesia, in 1955, the Ceylonese prime minister expressed this solidarity well: "We... come to the conference weak and relatively unarmed. We have no thermal nuclear bombs in our pockets, no weapons of chemical and bacteriological warfare up our sleeves, no plans for armament factories or blueprints for

ever more deadly methods of genocide in our briefcases." Regrettably, that high moral position can no longer be assumed.

Denouncing the Nonaligned Movement also has not worked. Denunciations only trigger the residual fears of domination by the West that tighten solidarity within the movement. No Westerner did more for nonalignment than U.S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, who denounced it as an immoral coalition in a world divided between communism and capitalism.

Nor have U.S. efforts to work with the moderate elements within the movement been terribly effective. Washington is congratulating itself because the preliminary draft for the New Delhi meeting, reflecting an initial Indian effort, is more moderate than the initial draft the Cubans produced for the last summit, in Havana. But given the political orientations of the two host countries that difference was to be expected.

The more important point is that the final document is likely to be studded with epithets that most Americans will find irritating if not outrageous. For example, on the basis of the past record it is predictable that Israel and the United States will be denounced for aggression against the Arab world, while nothing will be said about the much bloodier war between Iran and Iraq, or the United States will face attacks for its failure to do more to help the South devel-

op, while Soviet neglect of Third World development concerns will scarcely be mentioned.

There is another way to look at Third World nonalignment that might enable Americans to regard its record with critical understanding and its future with increased hope. The essence of nonalignment, after all, is resistance to domination and dependence. It is part of the Third World's continuing effort to liberate the South from the control of the North. Increasingly, this desire for independence may favor the United States more than the Soviet Union.

The United States, for example, may find lectures from the Indian government irritating. But irritation would give way to real panic if India ever abandoned nonalignment and offered the Soviet Union naval bases and other military facilities in the Indian Ocean area.

It is in this sense of Third World resistance, Soviet demands, which are likely to increase, that America should find advantages in the Nonaligned Movement. The Soviet Union has shown signs in sensitive areas of the Third World. The United States now has an enhanced interest in seeing the Third World unite to raise as high as possible the political and psychological barriers to the use of force and superpower pressure in the international community.

The writer is editor of Foreign Policy. He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

A Sense of Dreamland, Blunder — Aw Shucks

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — America is conducting a remarkable experiment in modern government. It is testing the effects on a great democracy of a vacuum at the center — of a chief executive who is scarcely informed on the substance of issues and shows no interest in being informed.

That is what underlies all the current buzz about Ronald Reagan's problems. The word in Washington is that the Reagan administration is "in disarray." But it never was arrayed, except in the portentous imagination of the press. At the point of decision-making there was and is a president with a seven-minute attention span, a president interested not in reality but in appearance, in slogans.

Consider the two big flaps, domestic and foreign, in which the president is now involved: the mess at the Environmental Protection Agency and the choice of a director for the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. There are ideological elements in each. But what is really striking in both episodes is how Mr. Reagan's unawareness of reality has damaged his own interest.

In filling the arms control job the president had one paramount interest: to show that he is serious about reaching nuclear weapons agreements with the Soviet Union. He needed to show that to a Congress that is rebelling on the nuclear issue, to a worried American public and most of all to restive allies in Europe.

Just how concerned the allies are could not have been missed by anyone even marginally interested in the subject of arms control. European leaders had been signaling for months that they do not want to stand pat on Mr. Reagan's "zero option" proposal on theater nuclear weapons. The U.S. offer not to proceed with its planned deployment if the Soviets remove all of theirs.

Vice President George Bush confirmed this on his European tour, bringing back the word that the allies, including Margaret Thatcher, would welcome an "interim" agreement for fewer theater weapons on both sides. It is a crucial chapter for West Germany's Chancellor Helmut Kohl as Sunday's elections approach.

All this called for Mr. Reagan to pick a reassuring senior figure as director of the ACDA, someone who would symbolize seriousness on arms control. But what did Mr. Reagan do? He selected someone with all the gravitas of a puppy dog, Kenneth Adelman. And when Mr. Adelman had worked, a normally supine Senate Foreign Relations Committee enough to arouse resistance to the nomination. Mr. Reagan said he would fight for Mr. Adelman on the beaches and in the hills.

The EPA quagmire began with the refusal of its director, Anne Gorsuch (now Anne Burford), to give Congress documents on the toxic waste cleanup program. Perhaps at that stage there was an arguable claim of executive privilege, because pending cases were involved, although the attempt to shortcut the usual consent process for denying such claims was a lame legal device.

Before long it was obvious that much more was involved than some abstract legal test of executive versus legislative power. The stink from Mrs. Gorsuch's agency became overwhelming. A president moved by informed self-interest would have seen (1) that this was a poor case to test executive privilege and (2) that he should reassure people concerned about toxic dangers.

What did he do? He told a news conference that he would "never invoke executive privilege to cover up wrongdoing" — then took back that seeming concession while lawyers negotiated an agreement. And he tied himself more closely to Mrs. Gorsuch by praising her "splendid record."

There is a sense that Mr. Reagan is off in some dreamland, unconnected with what everyone else knows. That image was confirmed in a Time Magazine cover story last December on "How Reagan Decides."

An adviser to the president said it was hard to get Mr. Reagan to concentrate on the specifics of a problem. "I have to prepare a script. Otherwise he will get me off the subject and turn what I have to say to mush. I have about six or seven minutes."

A former aide reportedly said that when Mr. Reagan considers a policy adjustment "he will not go far into it because he is not really looking to make a decision. He is looking for lines to repeat when the time comes to sell. He thinks of himself not so

much as the person who decides but rather as the person who markets."

A current subordinate said he doubted that the president had been in his principal advisers' offices more than two or three times. "He does not know in any specific way what most of us do or how we do it."

None of this seems to affect Mr. Reagan's political appeal. Indeed, a good part of that appeal may be the way he comes on as a bewildered ordinary guy, vulnerable, blundering at times, but aw shucks...

And of course the president has the added advantage of being sincere. He may be the only person in this country who believes that his EPA has a "splendid record," but he says it with the true sincerity of ignorance.

The New York Times.

'What You See Is What You've Got'

By Robert G. Kaiser

WASHINGTON — Just how Ronald Reagan performs his job remains something of a mystery. We know that he takes it easy, often reaching the office at 9 a.m. and leaving at 5 to work out in the White House gym, or earlier when he goes horseback riding. We know he likes one-page "mini-memos" and that he delegates a good deal of authority.

We have often heard how he answers difficult specific questions with anecdotes of dubious relevance. But what does he do as president?

Does he confer to find out things, or does he only get briefed when his duties require it? Does he engage in serious give-and-take with staff or outsiders? Does he try personally to figure out issues? Is there more to Mr. Reagan than we realize?

Conversations with nearly two dozen people who have met Mr.

The president left two aides behind to answer questions.

Reagan this month provide some answers. Their accounts suggest a man who prefers fun to work, who loves to entertain and feel loved, who likes being president, but who rarely gets enthused about governing.

They indicate he can get his details right but is most likely to do so on matters he finds pleasing or useful in pleasing others. Details of the public issues of our time do not always hold his interest. This is a president with an effective mechanism for avoiding what he doesn't like.

On Feb. 2 Mr. Reagan met in the Oval Office with four Jewish leaders, his national security adviser and others to discuss the Middle East. He had invited the group as an alternative to speaking to a gathering of the World Jewish Congress then taking place in Washington. He evidently wanted to avoid being cross-examined publicly by these Jews.

He asked his visitors what was on their minds. According to sources present, Julius Berman, chairman of the conference of presidents of major Jewish organizations, told him it was not fair to pressure the Israelis, who have always been willing to negotiate with any Arabs who would talk to them. It was the Arabs, he said, who put preconditions on their willingness to negotiate.

Mr. Reagan responded that he knew from his talks with King Hussein that as soon as an agreement on withdrawing troops from Lebanon, it reached, the king would be ready to negotiate with Israel.

Mr. Berman reportedly pressed the president: Did that mean King Hussein had put no other preconditions on his willingness to talk with Israel? Did he say nothing, for example, about Israeli settlements on the West Bank? Before Mr. Reagan could reply, Judge William Clark, his national security adviser, jumped in with what struck his listeners as a vague answer. He suggested there were still other unresolved issues, such as how the Palestinians would be represented, although he never directly contradicted Mr. Reagan.

The president looked at his guests with an expression some interpreted as sheepish. You might think there is a little confusion here, he said, but there really isn't. Some of his conversations with King Hussein were private, just between the two of us, he explained; others involved his aides.

The brief meeting ended without any clearer explanation of King Hussein's position. Mr. Reagan left the impression that he had not mastered the intricacies of the Middle East. Judge Clark's behavior suggested that Mr. Reagan's advisers feel they have to protect him.

That meeting was unusual because it brought Mr. Reagan together with outsiders whom he knew to be critical of his policies. His aides have been trying to expose him to more points of view, but he rarely sees people who might challenge him.

After that private meeting Mr. Reagan went to the East Room where about 150 Jewish leaders were waiting. The Jewish read a quick speech, then said his schedule compelled him to leave. He left two aides behind to answer questions.

That afternoon he had a meeting with six Afghans who were in America to publicize a Soviet military operation which, they said, killed 105 civilians in their village. Mr. Reagan charmed them and convinced them he was deeply concerned about their situation. According to Americans who accompanied the Afghans, he remembered key points in the stories of all six Afghans, so he could explain help to reporters who came into the meeting before it broke up.

The next day Mr. Reagan held a successful meeting with leaders of the major veterans' organizations. According to Cooper Holt, executive director of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Mr. Reagan was warm and genial: "President Reagan is terrific with small groups." The subjects were national defense and the Veterans Administration budget. "He seemed to know exactly what we were talking about," Mr. Holt said.

Sen. Rudy Boschwitz, a Minnesota Republican, and his son had a similar experience. They chatted with Mr. Reagan for 25 minutes, mostly about a speech Mr. Boschwitz had given for

the 50th anniversary of Hitler's rise to power, which had prompted Sen. Boschwitz's father to leave Germany. "He engages you, he carries the conversation," the senator said. "What are you supposed to do? You can't interrupt, exactly, a president."

Similarly, Republican Representative Ed Zschau of California commented after a breakfast session with Mr. Reagan: "He doesn't seem to probe people on their views, or solicit inputs as you'd think he might. When I was a company president I never missed an opportunity to find out what my employees were thinking."

When Mr. Reagan met with his MX missile commission and its distinguished members — a group that is supposed to find a plausible way to base the missile that Mr. Reagan wants but that Congress views warily — he stayed for 15 minutes and made a few general remarks. The room was filled with former defense secretaries and high factotums of previous administrations. One of them said later, "I had the feeling he didn't have any idea who some of us were."

When both Reagans went out to dinner at the home of Sen. Mark Hatfield, the Oregon Republican, with a group of presidential biographers and historians, the atmosphere was jovial. The historians suggested ways in which Mr. Reagan might help future scholars grasp what was really going on in his administration — keep a journal of how you feel at important moments, for example.

Mr. Reagan warmly agreed to this and to every other suggestion that the historians made. "He conveys kind of a 'gee whiz' feeling," one guest recounted. "Once he said, 'When I was a lieutenant at that pool seven days a week, I never thought I'd be president.' He's certainly not a terribly reflective man."

"What you see is what you've got," observed Rep. Zschau of Mr. Reagan. That seems about right.

The writer is an associate editor of The Washington Post.

The Pope: Is He Wise To Travel?

By Don A. Schanche

VATICAN CITY — "I personally think it's a crazy trip," a churchman at the Vatican says of this week's 17th trip abroad in four years by Pope John Paul II.

There is apparently growing resistance to the pope's foreign travel as he prepares to leave on Wednesday for an eight-day, eight-country tour of Central America. No Vatican officials want to be quoted publicly in their criticism, but a number have recently been outspoken in private, raising several objections:

• Travel is risky for the pope, who has already survived two attempts on his life. One was almost successful when he was gravely wounded by gunfire in St. Peter's Square on May 13, 1981. The other came on a supposedly "safe" trip to Portugal, when a dissident priest handed him with a bayonet last May 12.

• The trips have become too expensive, with the financial burden falling mainly on the host countries he visits. The pope's pastoral visit to Britain last June cost more than \$10 million. African countries that he visited last February are still paying for their hospitality. The Spanish church ran up an estimated \$10-million bill when he toured Spain in November.

• No matter how often he repeats that his missions abroad are purely pastoral, the trips inevitably have political overtones that are not always in the church's favor. In his back-to-back trips to Britain and Argentina in June, for example, he had to walk a tightrope of ambiguity and impression in calling for peace between the two warring nations, so as to avoid favoring either. In Spain the conservative pope was accused of political meddling after he denounced liberalized divorce and abortion laws that the new Socialist government favors. In Central America he is expected to arouse controversy by coming down strongly in favor of conservative bishops against clergy members who favor "liberation theology."

And a Vatican critic points out that the church is at serious odds with at least two of the pope's Central American host countries, Nicaragua and El Salvador, and faces an uncertain welcome in Guatemala.

The pontiff strongly objects to the presence of five Roman Catholic priests in public office in Nicaragua, and he has banned such political activity by clergy members. The Nicaraguan church, itself a deeply split organization, has supported a left government, has reportedly worked out a face-saving compromise whereby the politically active priests will not meet the pontiff while he is in the country.

El Salvador is a painful subject because of the continuing guerrilla war against the U.S.-backed government. The pope's calls for a cease-fire at least for the 12 hours that he is in the country, were bluntly rejected by the Salvadoran defense minister.

There has been controversy over the pope's request to visit San Salvador Cathedral, where Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero was "gunned down" at the altar in 1980 as he celebrated Mass. The government fears that if the stop were ceremonial and public it could spark incidents, so the pope's planners settled on a private visit to the cathedral instead.

"When you think of the massive security measures that had to be taken in relatively peaceful England to protect the pope, you wonder how safe he will be in these unstable Latin countries," a Vatican clergyman said.

Beyond the issues of security and politics, there is an undercurrent of questions concerning just how much pomp and ceremony involving a traveling pope the Catholic world wants to see. Many would like to see the pope's trip to Central America as the daily affairs of the church.

Said Sen. Zschau, "Even his best friends have begun to ask: 'Is he making the trip because the world needs it or because he needs it? Is he a man of drive, or is he driven? Does his psyche demand the endless spectacle of these personal missions?'"

John Paul has made clear that he does not intend to change the pattern of his pontificate. Replying directly to critics in Spain in November, he summed up his mission in a sentence: "I am a pilgrim-messenger who wants to travel the world to fulfill the mandate Christ gave to the Apostles when he sent them to evangelize all men and all nations."

The writer is an associate editor of The Washington Post.

FROM OUR FEB. 28 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: The Macedonian Question

VIENNA — The suggestion made by the British Minister of Foreign Affairs that a Christian Governor be appointed in Macedonia is looked upon with the utmost coldness here. The idea of a Christian Governor was suggested to the Austro-Hungarian ambassador in London, and by him conveyed to the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, who replied that this would lead the Powers on a very dangerous course. "Behind the Iron Curtain" lies the Turkish question, the Neue Freie Presse remarks. "How could the Sultan, by friendly means, be persuaded to give up the province? Sir Edward Grey's words may undoubtedly provide the sparks calculated to light a fire in the Balkan States."

1933: Reichstag Burns in Berlin

BERLIN — Fires from 20 different incendiary sources partially destroyed the huge Reichstag building [last night]. Coming within eight days of the general elections, the burning caused consternation in government circles. The police were awaiting an opportunity to dash into the burning building to search for a band of incendiaries who are believed to have taken refuge in an underground section. One arrest has already been made — that of a Dutch Communist who attended a meeting of the Communist Party in the Reichstag during the afternoon. Chancellor Hitler, Vice Chancellor von Papen and Captain Goering pressed in as close as possible to the library encouraging the firemen to try to save the contents.

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New York Times Service

"DUBLIN: The slogan brought my smile to me, but it is working."

Come to Belfast for bargain shopping.

"The northern accents are definitely being heard in town," said Rosemary Hamilton, a spokeswoman for the Belfast branch of the Irish Writers Union. "It's not like they come to Belfast to bargain, they forget about the risk."

Store owners in the north are enjoying the bonanza while many of their counterparts in the Republic say they face ruin.

Legally, there is a limit of about \$200 on the amount of goods people can bring south, but customs officials are not strict.

Some of the measures in Ireland's budget package are to take effect Tuesday, including an in-

In the recent years of sectarian fighting in Northern Ireland, Denmark thrived on business from the north, offering competitive, tariff-free shopping. A further inducement came in 1979, when the Irish currency broke parity with Britain's and fell behind in exchange rate.

Newly languished in publicity about violence and British troops

Is Warned

VIENNA Polish authorities have charged that the Polish Writers Union is deeply infiltrated by the political opposition and warned that the suspended organization will not be revived unless pro-government members get the program.

Hanghey Issues Call for Conference Leading to Remunification of Ireland

Reunite

DUBLIN — Charles J. Hanghey, the Irish opposition leader, has called for a constitutional conference as a prelude to a final withdrawal of Britain from Northern Ireland and reunification of the island.

Addressing the 51st congress of his Flannia Fail party, Ireland's largest, Mr. Hanghey said Saturday that Northern Ireland had shown itself to be an unwelcome and "unsustainable political entity."

A constitutional conference, the former prime minister said, would work out the conditions for the transfer of power to new political structures for all of Ireland. A ma-

for responsibility, he added, would be to negotiate guarantees for the Protestant majority in the north to protect their interests in a unified, predominantly Catholic republic.

Meanwhile, Rt. Hon. James Haughey, the leader of the Greater London Council, visited Northern Ireland over the weekend as a guest of Sinn Féin, the political arm of the Irish Republican Army.

Mr. Livingstone, a leading Labor Party left-winger who has repeatedly urged the withdrawal of British troops from Northern Ireland, accepted the invitation two months ago when Home Secretary William Whitelaw banned two Sinn Féin leaders from visiting London.

ish Army profile in recent months has also helped.

Oliver Furlong, one of many bus-company owners in Dublin offering regular shopping specials to the north, said: "People aren't in the least worried about going. They're safer in Newry than in O'Connell Street in Dublin. They've no fear of being mugged."

Cheaper gasoline is one lure. In Ireland it costs the equivalent of \$3.02 a gallon for premium grade, more than in most European countries. The Irish government increased the price by 27 cents a gallon in mid-June, but the new budget added a further 15 cents. The price in the north is \$2.27.

In Newry, one of the beneficiaries of the influx of shoppers is Vincent Toner, who runs an electrical-goods store. Fifty percent of his business, Mr. Toner said, comes from across the border.

A declaration adopted by the conference strongly endorsed this stand.

"We are witnessing the symptoms of a moral and political chaos in literature and the literary milieu which result from emotions and the logic of political clashes," the party report said.

"The situation in the Polish Writers Union arouses deep concern: the influence that the opponents of socialism still have on the authorities of the Polish Writers Union does not make it possible yet to revive this union," it said.

The report added: "This organization must accept the responsibilities of the socialist system in its statutes and practical activity. Only the creative achievements published by the official publishing houses and publications in the country can be the basis of membership in this organization."

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — John Cowles Sr., 84, who built a newspaper empire in Minneapolis and used it to fight for religious tolerance, died at his Minneapolis home Friday after a long illness.

Mr. Cowles led *The Minneapolis Star* and *The Minneapolis Tribune* from the 1940s through the 1960s. He was widely credited with having persuaded his close friend, Wendell Willkie, to seek the presidency in 1940, thus defusing isolationism as a potential issue for a country on the brink of war.

In 1952, he helped persuade Dwight D. Eisenhower to run for president. He was one of the first Republicans to urge recognition of

Two years later he completed his Minneapolis sweep by buying the last competitor, the *Tribune*, and began to consolidate in Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and western Wisconsin the journalistic hegemony that his father and a younger brother, Gardner Cowles Jr., were achieving in Iowa.

The brother, generally known as Mike, separately built his own publishing empire, Cowles Communications, which included *Look* magazine. But the branches of the family remained close.

Jean d'Arcy

PARIS (NYT) — Jean d'Arcy, 69, a pioneer of French television and founder of Eurovision, died here on Jan. 19 after a heart attack.

In the 1950s Mr. d'Arcy became director of programming for the government-run French television network. In 1954, he founded Eurovision, an organization that arranges television programs across national boundaries. In 1961, he was named director of the radio and television service of the United Nations in New York, where he served for 10 years.

Mr. d'Arcy founded the Multivision television company in 1971. During the same period he became what the newspaper *Le Monde* called the "éminence grise" of French television, serving on various commissions and organizations concerned with television's history and future.

Mr. d'Arcy was born on June 10, 1913, in Versailles and studied law and business at the college of St. Jean-de-Bethune. He was an officer in the French Army from 1933 to 1945, and served as France's minister of information in 1948. He was a member of the Legion of Honor.

■ *Other deaths:*

Alice White, 76, a Charlie Chaplin discovery who made 36 movies between 1927 and 1949, including the 1928 version of "Gentlemen Prefer Blondes" with "Harold Teen," Feb. 19 of a stroke.

Thomas H. Keating, 88, former group executive vice president and director of General Motors' passenger car division, Friday in Miami Beach.

By Suzanne Daley
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Tennessee Williams choked to death on a plastic cap of the type used on bottles of nasal spray or eye solution, New York City's chief medical examiner said today.

The 71-year-old playwright, who was found dead in a Manhattan hotel suite on Friday, died of asphyxiation caused by an obstruction in the opening of the larynx, the medical examiner, Dr. Eljot M. Gross,

the larynx, through Mr. Williams's mouth.

Dr. Gross said Mr. Williams had died of natural causes in the late evening on Thursday or the early morning of Friday. Officials had said Friday they believed Mr. Williams had died of natural causes.

The medical examiner left many questions unanswered. He would not speculate on how the bottle cap might have got into Mr. Williams's throat. He said there were a number of medical dispensers in Mr. Williams's two-room suite at the Hotel Elysée, but he would not say whether any of them was missing a cap like the one that caused the playwright's death.

Alcohol and drugs, along with strong coffee and cigarettes, became a regular part of Mr. Williams's life in the mid-1950s after "Cat on a Hot Tin Roof" brought him a second Pulitzer Prize. As the playwright saw it, that great success was a turning point, and a long decline began.

Los Angeles Times Service
WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has defended the administration's effort to require federally funded family-planning clinics to notify parents when they provide prescription contraceptives to minors, telling a group of high school students that the government should not try to play "name and shame" games.

The president said that although critics of his proposed regulation "are all complaining that this is government interfering with the rights of young people, what about government injecting itself into the family between parent and child?"

Mr. Reagan was replying on a television show Friday to a question about the regulation that had been scheduled to take effect on Friday. Two federal judges, however, have blocked implementation of the proposed regulation and the administration is appealing.

Under the proposed regulation by the Department of Health and Human Services, a clinic would have to notify a parent within 10 days after giving a minor a prescription contraceptive.

Reapers
'DUBLIN — Charles J. Haughey, the Irish opposition leader, has called for a constitutional conference as a prelude to a final withdrawal of Britain from Northern Ireland and reunification of the island.

Addressing the 51st congress of his Fianna Fail party, Ireland's largest, Mr. Haughey said Saturday that Northern Ireland had shown itself to be an unworkable and "unsustainable political entity."

A constitutional conference, the former prime minister said, would work out the conditions for the transfer of power to new political structures for all of Ireland. A ma-

ter responsibility, he added, would be to negotiate guarantees for the Protestant majority in the north to protect their interests in a united, predominantly Catholic republic.

Meanwhile, Ken Livingstone, the leader of the Greater London Council, visited Northern Ireland over the weekend as a guest of Sinn Féin, the political arm of the Irish Republican Army.

Mr. Livingstone, a leading Labour Party left-winger who has repeatedly urged the withdrawal of British troops from Northern Ireland, accepted the invitation two months ago when Home Secretary William Whitelaw banned two Sinn Féin leaders from visiting London.

New York Times Surveys

NEW YORK—John Cowles Sr., 84, who built a newspaper empire in Minneapolis and used it to fight for internationalism and religious tolerance, died at his Minneapolis home Friday after a long illness.

Mr. Cowles led *The Minneapolis Star* and *The Minneapolis Tribune* from the 1940s through the 1960s. He was widely credited with having persuaded his close friend, Wendell Willkie, to seek the presidency in 1940, thus defusing isolationism as a potential issue for a country on the brink of war.

In 1952, he helped persuade Dwight D. Eisenhower to run for president. He was one of the first Republicans to urge recognition of

Two years later he completed his Minneapolis sweep by buying the last competitor, the *Tribune*, and began to duplicate it in Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and western Wisconsin in the journalistic hegemony that his father and a younger brother, Gardner Cowles Jr., were achieving in Iowa.

The brother, generally known as Mike, separately built his own publishing empire, Cowles Communications, which included *Look* magazine. But the branches of the family remained close.

Jean d'Arcy

PARIS (NYT)—Jean d'Arcy, 69, a pioneer of French television and founder of Eurovision, died

The fortunes of the empire he built have faltered in recent years. Investments in Harper's magazine and in a Buffalo daily newspaper proved costly, and last year the paper was merged into the Times. Last month the paper learned what New York's Mafia God removed him from as president and publisher.

Mr. Cowley was born in Algona, Iowa, on Dec. 14, 1898. Five years later, his father, Gardner Cowley, bought The Des Moines Register and Des Moines Tribune for \$300,000 and transformed them

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Dr. J. A. John Cowles attributed to Dr. Moines in 1920 to work first as a reporter and then on the business side of the Register and Tribune in 1935, with his family's support, bought a money-laundering firm, and worked daily in Minneapolis, the Star.

The Star was known as a "Farmer-Labor paper, but he broadened news coverage, changed the layout and initiated campaigns that brought about circulation in four years.

The Star did not begin to achieve commercial success, however, until Mr. Cowles bought a rival afternoon paper, the Journal, in 1939.

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EUROBONDS

By BOB HAGERTY

The Market Wants to Get Used To Cut in Oil Prices Gradually

LONDON — The Eurobond market likes the idea of lower oil prices but wants to get used to them gradually. It hopes that the decline in oil prices will mean lower inflation and interest rates helped sustain a moderate advance on the market last week.

If OPEC ministers, expected to meet in Geneva this week, agree on a plan to lower oil prices \$4 or \$5 a barrel, the market probably will take it in stride, said P. Joan Beck, head of Eurobond syndication at Morgan Stanley. Such a cut, he said, already has been mostly discounted by traders.

A price cut of \$7 or \$8, however, would be likely to leave the market nervous, Mr. Beck and others said. Buyers might then charge into instruments that are considered safe, such as U.S. Treasury bills, in a replay of last year's so-called flight to quality.

In that event, the immediate effect of oil-price vertigo would be to boost dollar-denominated paper even though foreign-exchange analysts generally expect cheaper oil to benefit the yen and Deutsche mark more than the dollar. "The U.S. is going to emerge well out of any oil-price war," reasoned Perry Aldred of Ross and Partners. He said bond buyers probably would turn to dollar instruments before fleeing the longer-term implications for the West German and Japanese economies, which are much more dependent on imported oil than is the United States.

Whether an oil-price war would shake the banking system by bankrupting heavily indebted oil producers remained a matter of debate. In a telephone interview from New York, George J. Clark, an executive vice president of Citibank, vigorously disputed on Friday the cries of warning from some bank officials.

When oil prices climbed from \$3 to more than \$40 in the 1970s, he argued, "we kept the banking system going." So, he said, banks ought to be able to cope with any plunge in oil prices now.

Aside from the oil situation, the market saw other signs of lower interest rates last week. On Friday, most major U.S. banks cut their prime rates half a point to 10 1/2 percent, the lowest level in more than four years, and the U.S. government reported that consumer prices rose just 0.2 percent in January.

Even Kaufman Upbeat

Even Henry Kaufman, the often-bearish chief economist at Salomon Brothers, was moved to predict some near-term sunshine. "Inflation is continuing to moderate beyond general expectations," he acknowledged in his weekly comment. "The combination of disciplined wage settlements, large unused plant capacity and further oil price declines is likely to forestall the re-emergence of inflation and the re-ignition of inflation expectations for the time being."

At midweek, the bond markets had a mild scare from the U.S. government's report of an unexpectedly large rise of 4.5 percent in January orders for durable goods. That raised fears that the Federal Reserve would conclude that the U.S. economy was out of the emergency ward and could stand some squeeze treatment to bring out any lingering inflationary pressures. Apparently, however, the market quickly concluded that the Fed would not do anything quite so rash.

The market's rapid return to faith was a healthy sign, Mr. Beck said, adding: "the market really just wants to do better."

Demand for Quality

Encouraging such sentiment last week were strong demand for two high-quality issues.

Prudential Funding, a unit of Prudential Insurance of America, offered \$100 million of 10-year bonds at par bearing 10 1/2 percent. Though the coupon was considered aggressively low, the bonds sold quickly and were quoted late Friday at a premium of around one-quarter point.

Credit Suisse announced an offer of \$100 million of seven-year notes at par bearing 10 1/2 percent. That issue ended the week at a premium of about three-quarters of a point.

Also enlivening trading was the Siemens issue that came to market in mid-February. The seven-year bonds each bear warrants to buy nine common shares in the company at 265 DM apiece.

Offered at a price, the bonds leaped to a 10-percent premium, then eased back to a price of 104 1/2. Last week the bonds shot back up, on Friday they were quoted at about 112 1/2.

The premium reflected a jump in Siemens shares, which closed Friday at 278.80 DM in Frankfurt, up from 269 on the date of the bond offer.

Carl Gevitz's column will resume next Monday.

Belco and Louisiana Land Break Off Merger Talks

Belco Petroleum and Louisiana Land and Exploration have announced that they have broken off merger talks. The two had confirmed early last week that they were negotiating for Louisiana Land to buy Belco for about \$28 a share, or some \$700 million.

While neither company would comment on the reason for breaking off negotiations, announced Friday, sources close to both sides said that the Belco family, major stockholders in Belco, had decided at the last moment that they were unable to surrender control of the company.

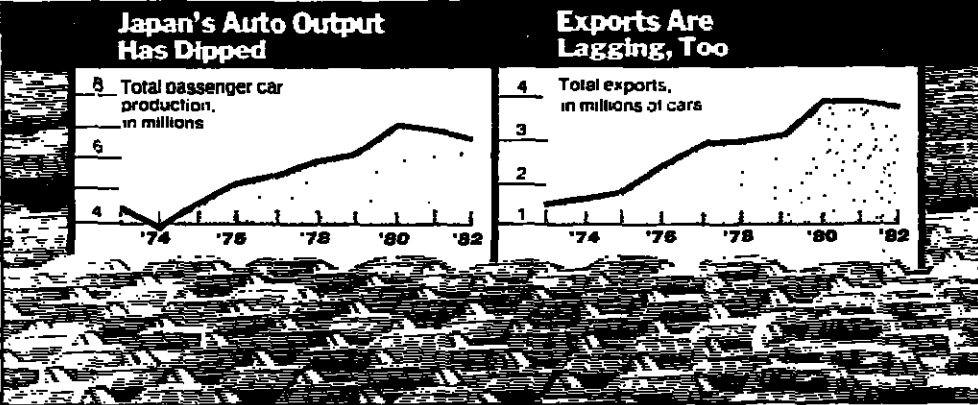
Arthur B. Belfer, 75-year-old chairman of Belco, controls about 13 1/2 percent of the stock, while his son, Robert, president, who will be 48 next month, controls another 10 1/2 percent. The elder Mr. Belfer's son-in-law, Lawrence Ruben and Jack Saltz, control 9 percent and 10 percent, respectively.

Sources said that negotiations provided for the Belfer family to become the largest stockholder in Louisiana Land, a prospect that Louisiana Land is understood to have accepted. Moreover, Robert Belfer is understood to have been offered a post as senior vice president of the merged company.

These sources said that talks had been under way for several weeks on a plan that would have enabled the Belfers to conclude a tax-free deal but that within the final 24 hours discussions broke off after the elder Mr. Belfer and his son had balked at surrendering control of the company.

Despite generally declining crude-oil prices and a generally weak market in oil, Belco and Louisiana Land, among many others, have long been regarded as takeover targets.

This is largely because many companies still feel bullish about the long-range prospects of the industry. While insiders control much of Belco's stock, Louisiana Land's is widely dispersed among a number of big investors. For example, the Hunt family of Texas owns 12.3 percent, Pioneer Corp. of America owns 7.2 percent and Amerasia Hess owns another 5.3 percent. Analysts said Belco was still for sale but that it would be difficult to find a buyer who would be able to put together a tax-free deal with the Belfers.



Can Japan's Car Firms Adjust?

By Steve Lohr
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Not long ago, seated in a bar in Tokyo's Ginza District, a Japanese auto executive offered the kind of personal view of his industry that seems fairly common here these days. He made no mention of profit projections, engine specifications or fuel-consumption figures.

Instead, he talked about his son, who was leaning toward a career in computers or electronics and was aiming to land a job with Hitachi, Fujitsu or Nippon Electric. "I don't blame him," the businessman said. "I wouldn't join my company today or any auto company. I'm pessimistic about the future of the Japanese automobile industry."

That rather bleak view, from a man who entered the auto business in the mid-1950s when things were so hot that the Japanese prime minister refused to be driven in domestic-made cars for fear they would break down, is shared by many others.

"The days of high growth for the Japanese auto industry are over," said Takayuki Murakami, senior analyst for Daiwa Securities Co. And Noritake Kobayashi, director of the Keio Business School and board member of Toyo Kogyo, openly voiced discouragement over the industry's "diminishing competitive advantage."

The reasons for such dampened spirits are many and varied, and were underscored Feb. 15 when Japan announced that it would again limit exports to the United States and Toyota agreed on Feb. 14 to manufacture cars in the United States with General Motors.

Some of the pessimists cite export controls on shipments to a host of countries and the possibility of further protectionist steps; others mention the apparent saturation of the domestic market, the prospect of sluggish economic growth worldwide and the belief that foreign automakers, especially in the United States, are bound to become more competitive as they strive to improve their products, manufacturing techniques and labor relations.

The toll already taken by export curbs and the economic slowdown has become apparent. Last year, according to the Japan Automobile Manufacturers' Association, Japan's exports of motor vehicles fell 7.6 percent, the first significant year-to-year drop since 1954. Total production declined last year, too, after more than two decades of steady expansion.

Efforts to offset lagging exports were also disappointing. The Japanese felt that they could at least maintain profit growth by selling more expensive and

technologically sophisticated models. But the value of the country's auto exports fell by 7.4 percent.

Just how much the contraction of growth will hurt the Japanese automakers is impossible to say. But Mr. Kobayashi of Keio University points out that "the whole system of the Japanese auto industry was based on the assumption that production was always increasing. Some of the incentives for keeping the system working so hard for further improvements will not be there."

The slowing of growth in the 1980s is expected to be substantial, with yearly increases in unit sales falling to 2 or 3 percent from the double-digit levels of the 1970s.

The GM-Toyota announcement is, to be sure, an admission that the world's biggest carmaker needs Toyota's help to efficiently produce a subcompact car. Toyota will design the car. In addition, the engine and transmission will be supplied by Toyota, as will the chief executive.

So structured, the deal is testimony to Toyota's superiority in manufacturing efficiency. Its plant design, tooling, materials handling, inventory control and labor practices enable the Japanese company to produce and ship a small car to the United States for \$1,500 to \$2,000 less than U.S. companies can make a comparable model.

For Toyota, the venture is the big manufacturing step into the American market that it has so long avoided. And its reluctance to start producing in the United States seems to indicate that the company has doubts about the portability of its manufacturing system as well.

Still, with a joint venture, Toyota has chosen the least costly and risky approach. Nissan and Honda have taken the more expensive and chancy course of setting up factories alone.

The initial investment costs, while considerable, may be just the start. The extra expense of training workers, raising the efficiency and standards of suppliers and so on will also increase the costs of producing abroad, which may well erode the profitability of Japanese companies.

Toyota, Nissan and Honda are the big sellers to the American market. For the next four companies — Toyo Kogyo, Mitsubishi, Isuzu and Suzuki — most analysts agree that their sales in the United States are not large enough to justify production in America.

Each of the four has a capital tie-in and marketing link with Detroit automakers: Chrysler owns 15 percent of Toyo Kogyo.

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 3)

Lack of Foreign Currency Forcing Cuba to Seek Debt Rescheduling

By Colin McSeveny
Reuters

HAVANA — Cuba is being forced by an acute shortage of foreign currency to reschedule much of its foreign debt, reduce trade with the West and settle even more into the economic fold of the Soviet bloc.

Cuban officials are due to meet foreign bankers in Paris this week in a bid to reach agreement on the rescheduling of some \$1.3 billion of the \$3.5 billion Cuba owes capitalist countries.

Cuba, which is currently paying only interest, wants to delay principal repayments until 1986 and then to stretch them out over 10 years.

Havana-based Western diplomats said they expect an agreement, although they doubt whether creditor countries will agree to such generous conditions.

"I would say both the grace period and the 10-year period will be whittled down, though in any case a monitor group will almost certainly be set up to review the conditions every year," said one diplomat who has followed the progress of the negotiations, which began six months ago.

Financial sources say Spain, France and Japan are the major creditor nations, each owed around \$320 million. Cuban officials would not comment on the upcoming talks.

Cuba began to suffer from an acute shortage of cash early last year, and government figures put its present hard-currency reserves at less than \$100 million.

Officials say the shortage is the result of a number of factors, including low world sugar prices, high international interest rates and the drying up of Western credit.

Cuba is the world's biggest raw sugar exporter, and the current world price of around 7 cents a pound is a quarter of what it was three years ago.

Eighty percent of Cuba's export revenue comes from sugar and the price slump forced it to reduce imports from the West to around \$730 million last year, compared with \$1.1 billion in 1981.

The dollar shortage became even more acute when about \$700 million in short-term credits were withdrawn by Western countries, the government said.

Humberto Pérez, president of Cuba's Central Planning Board, said the United States is to blame because it put pressure on its Western allies to treat Cuba harshly.

He said recently that exports to the West this year would generate

only 63 percent of the \$1.5 billion originally allocated for hard-currency imports.

Western diplomats say the Soviet Union, which they estimate is owed the equivalent of about \$7 billion by Cuba, would help make up the shortfall.

Their views were supported two weeks ago by Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrisas, who was in Moscow to sign a protocol providing for a 10-percent trade increase this year.

He said the trade would total 6.5 billion rubles (about \$9 billion at the official exchange rate), but he gave no details of the balance.

Diplomats here believe that Moscow pumps the equivalent of around \$4 billion a year into the economy of its ally through complex and unpublicized support agreements such as the purchase of almost half of Cuba's 9-million-ton sugar crop at guaranteed high prices.

The Soviet Union also supplies cut-rate oil to Cuba, and the protocol said petroleum and its derivatives were included in this year's trade increase.

Cuba's dependence on the Communist world for its economic survival was highlighted by official figures showing that only 13 percent of its imports will come from the West this year compared with almost 50 percent eight years ago.

Mr. Cabrisas praised the role the Soviet Union plays as Cuba's main benefactor. The assistance, he said, "allows us to continue raising our living standards and develop the Cuban economy."

He also attacked the West and condemned the 21-year-old U.S. trade embargo. A recent national bank study estimated the embargo had cost Cuba more than \$9 billion.

Although the links with the Soviet Union have softened the impact of the current world recession here, Cuba has not escaped unscathed.

The 3-percent annual growth projections of the current five-year plan (1981-85) have been revised downward to less than 2.5 percent for this year. The budget of some \$12 billion is almost unchanged from 1982 and well down from the \$13.7 billion of the previous year.

While Cubans enjoy a relatively high basic standard of living in Latin American terms, cuts have been made in some government benefits.

The government last year ordered cuts averaging 15 percent in meat, fish, egg and milk consumption in school and factory canteens.

Gulf States Give OPEC Deadline on Price Cut

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BAHRAIN — The Gulf states, which Saturday gave OPEC a week to agree on new oil prices or face a possible price war, will slash prices by perhaps \$7 a barrel unless the exporter group backs a \$4 cut, the Middle East Economic Survey said Sunday.

The authoritative newsletter, which has close ties to the Saudi government, said Saudi Arabia and its Gulf allies were making a final effort to stabilize prices at \$4 below the current OPEC \$34 reference level.

But the newsletter, which is based in Nicosia, Cyprus, said that if the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries failed to agree on the new price the Gulf exporters felt they had no alternative but to cut prices to perhaps \$27 a barrel.

Saturday night, Mans al-Otaiba, the United Arab Emirates oil minister, gave oil-exporting countries a week in which to agree on a new pricing structure in the glutted market or face a possible pricing war that he said the rich Gulf countries would win.

The warning came as Oil Minister Humberto Calderón Berti of Venezuela wound up crisis consultations in Abu Dhabi and prepared to fly to Paris Sunday for more talks Monday, with the oil ministers of Algeria and Kuwait.

Mr. Calderón Berti told Reuters that he planned more informal talks in Europe this week with OPEC ministers, including Dr. Subroto of Indonesia, Mr. Otaiba, and Yahya Dikko, the Nigerian energy adviser and the group's current president.

He added that contacts would continue with Mexico, which is not in OPEC, and whose rising production has been a factor in the oil surplus, and other producers outside the exporter group.

Oil ministers from the Gulf, who held talks last week in Riyadh, agreed to call a full OPEC emergency meeting in Geneva or Vienna this week, and Venezuelan sources said there was a 90 percent chance it would go ahead next weekend.

Slumping demand for OPEC crude because of recession, conservation and use of alternative energy has driven some members to give discounts on official prices to keep up output.

In a major speech over the weekend, Mr. Otaiba said OPEC output had now slipped to 13.4 million barrels daily from a 1979 peak of 31 million. Saudi Arabia said last week its output had dropped below four million barrels from a 10-million-barrel peak.

The Nigerian cut of \$5.50, announced Feb. 19, has caused a dilemma for OPEC, MEES said, because other African light-crude exporters tend to gravitate toward matching Nigerian prices.

"The Gulf producers — whatever their preference for a \$30-a-barrel market — can hardly be expected to tolerate a zero difference

tial between Arabian light and Nigerian crude," MEES said.

Even if a new market price of \$30 a barrel is accepted by OPEC and not undermined by non-OPEC exporters, the newsletter said "the defense of this new market has to be guaranteed by means of a solid OPEC-wide production program, with a ceiling of 17-million barrels per day, and in any event not more than 17.5 million barrels per day."

Regan Sees \$25 Possible
U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald Regan predicted Sunday that im-

ported oil would cost \$25 to \$30 a barrel by the end of March, but President Ronald Reagan's chief economic adviser said prices could fall much lower. Reuters reported from Washington. Mr. Regan made his comments on a television show.

Also speaking on a televised interview show, Martin Feldstein, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, said some analysts had forecast a price fall of about one-third to the low 20s. He added: "I don't think that's too low."

Rumasa President May Fight Madrid

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MADRID — The president of Rumasa, Spain's largest holding company, indicated Sunday that he would challenge the government's nationalization of most of the company. Meanwhile, Spanish officials and bankers moved to prevent a run on the group's banking deposits.

José María Ruiz Mateos, the founder of Rumasa, questioned the grounds for Wednesday's decree nationalizing Rumasa's 18 banks and some 240 of its 400 firms.

In interviews to three major newspapers, he said: "I'm going to defend myself by means of the law and not through the press."

The government replaced Mr. Ruiz Mateos with Jaime Isaac Aguilar, 42, a state attorney with experience in restructuring large companies in financial difficulties.

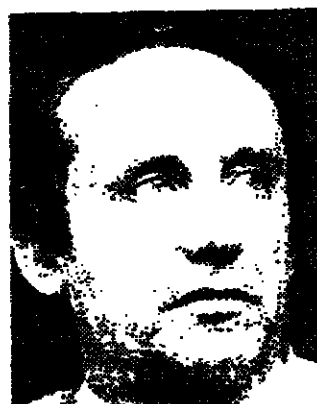
The Bank of Spain and the private Spanish Banking Association made efforts over the weekend to prevent a run on deposits when the Rumasa group's 1,189 branches re-open Monday after a three-day break.

The bank and the association sent a joint Telex to all other banks urging them to refrain from restricting their dealings with the nationalized banks. They also recommended that banks "avoid any action to lure depositors with arguments based on risk since the state guarantees all deposits made with Rumasa banks."

The takeover came after a dispute with the company over delays in a government-requested audit was made public and the Rumasa bank group, the country's ninth largest, started facing heavy withdrawals.

The government said the group was heading for failure with serious implications for the economy, although Mr. Ruiz Mateos denied that a collapse was imminent. He said the government's assessment of the firm's capital and reserves was "a pure joke" and said a government tax claim would be challenged in the courts.

Faced with opposition charges that the takeover reflected a policy



José María Ruiz Mateos

of nationalization, the government said Saturday some of the companies eventually might be returned to the private sector. But a statement issued by Prime Minister Felipe González's office said that others might remain under state control because of large public investment or for the public good.

Spanish bankers and financial markets generally have demonstrated little anxiety over the nationalization.

"The government's decision has not produced any uneasiness," said Rafael Termes, president of the Spanish Banking Association, after a two-hour meeting with Prime Minister González Friday. Mr. Termes called the nationalization "reasonable."

Mr. Termes said Mr. González promised him that the nationalization of the banks, including the large Banco Atlantico, was only a temporary measure and that at least those entities would be returned to private hands as soon as their affairs were put in order.

The Madrid and Barcelona stock markets slumped Thursday on the announcement but rebounded strongly Friday to close slightly down for the week.

Last year the holding company, which employs 60,000, had \$2.7 billion in sales, which represent nearly 2 percent of Spain's gross national product.

All of these Securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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SOCIETE GENERALE DE BANQUE S.A.

SWISS BANK CORPORATION INTERNATIONAL

February 22, 1983

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Fri. 25, excluding bank service charges.

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	It.L.	Gldr.	S.F.	S.P.	D.C.
Amsterdam	2.4955	4.072	118.27	38.96	6.1719	17.8277	23.405	5.5380	
Brussels (a)	47.45	72.63	10.7085	6.9225	3.4122	17.8277	23.405	5.5380	
Frankfurt	2.4955	4.072	118.27	38.96	6.1719	17.8277	23.405	5.5380	
London (b)	1.2929	—	3.4678	10.667	2.3224	4.9758	72.715	1.0996	12.1045
Milan	1.39582	2.12650	57.780	20.277	—	322.256	29.308	66.15	16.229
New York	—	1.2948	0.1716	0.146	0.0716	0.3749	0.0211	0.0474	0.1148
Paris	6.4875	10.662	—	—	4.9862	25.564	14.382	256.62	79.61
Zurich	2.2755	3.101	86.115	27.625	1.4145	75.99	4.2661	—	22.60
1 EUR	0.7465	0.2022	2.2843	6.4826	1.20236	2.9772	65.0323	1.9244	8.3892
1 USD	1.29167	0.71538	2.48316	7.47521	—	2.9142	51.958	12.918	3.9292

(a) Commercial bank; (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (£) Units of 100 (s) Units of 1,000

NEW EUROBOND ISSUES

Borrower	Amount (millions)	Maturity	Coupon %	Price	Yield At Offer	Terms
Eurofima	DM 100	1991	7 1/2	100	7 1/2	First callable at 101 in 1989.
Ireland	DM 150	1990	8 1/2	99 1/2	8.60	
Mount Isa Finance	DM 100	1990	7 1/2	99 1/2	7.72	First callable at 101 in 1989. Terms to be set March 4.
Sweden	DM 100	1990	8	99 1/2	8.05	Noncallable. Private placement.
PanCanadian Petroleum	CS 50	1993	12 1/2	100	12 1/2	First callable at 101 in 1990.

Seoul Plans Freer Rules On Imports

SEOUL — South Korea plans to open its market for all commodity trade by 1990 under a gradual import-liberalization policy, the Commerce and Industry Ministry said.

Ministry officials said Saturday that Commerce Minister Kim Dong-won, who has been in charge of the policy, is aimed at boosting South Korea's international competitiveness, at a trade-promotion meeting Friday.

Foreign goods that are less competitive than Korean goods can be imported without restrictions in 1984 and 1985, and all other commodities, except strategic items, by 1990, the ministry officials said.

They said the policy calls for increasing the import-liberalization rate to 80 percent this year from last year's 75.6 percent. The goal is to boost the rate to the level of advanced countries by 1987.

Efforts will be concentrated on improving technological development and quality control of Korean products, they said.

To promote trade with other regions, South Korean traders will be encouraged to move into such trade zones as Jamaica, Colombia, Dominica, Senegal, and India this year.

GM Sales Climb 18.6% in Europe

CHICAGO — Despite overall sluggishness in the European market, General Motors' European sales increased 18.6 percent during 1982, said GM president F. James McDonald.

Mr. McDonald, at a news conference before the Chicago Auto Show, said Saturday that the surge in GM's European sales resulted from an expansion program begun in the late 1970s.

Overall European sales last year increased only about 1 percent.

Treasury Bills	Rate	Yield	Term
3-1/2	7.875	7.875	3 months
4-1/2	8.125	8.125	6 months
5-1/2	8.375	8.375	9 months
6-1/2	8.625	8.625	1 year
7-1/2	8.875	8.875	1 1/2 years
8-1/2	9.125	9.125	2 years
9-1/2	9.375	9.375	3 years
10-1/2	9.625	9.625	4 years
11-1/2	9.875	9.875	5 years
12-1/2	10.125	10.125	6 years
13-1/2	10.375	10.375	7 years
14-1/2	10.625	10.625	8 years
15-1/2	10.875	10.875	9 years
16-1/2	11.125	11.125	10 years
17-1/2	11.375	11.375	11 years
18-1/2	11.625	11.625	12 years
19-1/2	11.875	11.875	13 years
20-1/2	12.125	12.125	14 years
21-1/2	12.375	12.375	15 years
22-1/2	12.625	12.625	16 years
23-1/2	12.875	12.875	17 years
24-1/2	13.125	13.125	18 years
25-1/2	13.375	13.375	19 years
26-1/2	13.625	13.625	20 years
27-1/2	13.875	13.875	21 years
28-1/2	14.125	14.125	22 years
29-1/2	14.375	14.375	23 years
30-1/2	14.625	14.625	24 years
31-1/2	14.875	14.875	25 years
32-1/2	15.125	15.125	26 years
33-1/2	15.375	15.375	27 years
34-1/2	15.625	15.625	28 years
35-1/2	15.875	15.875	29 years
36-1/2	16.125	16.125	30 years

Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)	Price	May	Aug	Nov
40	340.00	340.00	340.00	340.00
50	340.00	340.00	340.00	340.00
60	340.00	340.00	340.00	340.00
70	340.00	340.00	340.00	340.00
80	340.00	340.00	340.00	340.00
90	340.00	340.00	340.00	340.00
100	340.00	340.00	340.00	340.00
110	340.00	340.00	340.00	340.00
120	340.00	340.00	340.00	340.00
130	340.00	340.00	340.00	340.00
140	340.00	340.00	340.00	340.00
150	340.00	340.00	340.00	340.00
160	340.00	340.00	340.00	340.00
170	340.00	340.00	340.00	340.00
180	340.00	340.00	340.00	340.00
190	340.00	340.00	340.00	340.00
200	340.00	340.00	340.00	340.00

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G&W Draws 3 Big Investors

NEW YORK — Three multimillionaires have emerged as major investors in Gulf and Western Industries stock, Wall Street sources said. They were identified as Carl C. Icahn and Ivan Boesky, both of New York, and Carl Lindner of Cincinnati.

The size of their holdings is not known, but sources Friday said that the stakes were substantial and had increased since the death of G&W's chairman, Charles G. Bluhdorn, on Feb. 19.

Many analysts said that G&W shares were undervalued and that these — and other big buyers — had bought them for investment. These analysts said that they did not expect the company to become a takeover target in the near future. Some other analysts, however, said that there was a strong possibility that one or more of the big buyers might attempt to persuade the company to sell off a big chunk of its assets.

Interest in Gulf and Western — a widely diversified company whose holdings range from Pac-Manon Pictures and Madison Square Garden to companies such as Kayser-Roth and Schenck — intensified last Tuesday after the death of Bluhdorn.

Because of Mr. Bluhdorn's reputation for being strong-minded, it had been all but unthinkable for anyone to try to force the sale of any assets that the chairman did not himself choose to sell. With Mr. Bluhdorn's death, however, speculation has mounted that, de-

spite the strong management team he had built, new leaders might be convinced to move in different directions.

The day before Mr. Bluhdorn's death on Feb. 19, Gulf and Western stock stood at \$18. By Tuesday, when the New York Stock Exchange resumed trading, G&W jumped \$2.25, to \$20.25. By Friday, it stood at \$24.88, up \$1.50 for the day and nearly \$7 in the last week.

According to public documents, Mr. Lindner, through his American Financial Corp., controlled some

6.4 million G&W shares, or 8.6 percent of the company's stock, by late last year.

Mr. Icahn, who has been very successful in selecting stocks that are either repurchased by the company or bought by someone the company finds more to its liking, is understood to own some 2 million shares of G&W — or \$40 million worth.

Mr. Lindner is said to have added to his position since Mr. Bluhdorn's death, although he is thought to have less than a 10 percent stake.

Webster in New York. "But correcting them is not something that is going to take a few years. It's more like a decade. And the Japanese aren't sitting still; they are constantly making improvements."

Today the auto industry seems representative of the Japanese economy. The era of rapid economic expansion and free trade that allowed it to grow and prosper so quickly seems to be over. Yet, despite slower growth, it is still powerful, still viewed with envy by its overseas counterparts.

"The Japanese auto industry does not have exciting growth prospects anymore," said Kevin Radley, an auto analyst for Jardine Fleming Investment Services Ltd. in Tokyo. "But it is still strong compared to the competition."

"Sure, we are learning what the problems are," noted Maryann Keller, an auto analyst for Faine

cent of Mitsubishi, which supplies the American company with technical assistance and subcompact cars; Ford owns 24.5 percent of Togo Kogyo, which sells its light trucks; General Motors holds 34.2 percent of Isuzu, which plans to sell its small cars, and GM also owns 5 percent of Suzuki.

Despite such associations, Detroit's attempt to close the gap with Japan on production efficiency promises to be long uphill climb. To do so will require changes in plant layout, labor-management relations, tooling and equipment, analysts say.

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Rates Fall Amid Optimism on Inflation, Fed

By Michael Quint
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Interest rates declined in all sectors of the credit markets Friday as traders and speculators remained optimistic that lower inflation would combine with Federal Reserve monetary policy to bring down short- and long-term interest rates.

Some market participants were disappointed late in the day when the Federal Reserve did not reduce the discount rate that it charges on loans to financial institutions from its current 8 1/2 percent. Such a cut would have been an overt signal of the Fed's willingness to foster lower short-term interest rates.

However, other Fed announce-

ments in the late afternoon were enough to keep alive the hopes that the central bank would encourage lower interest rates. Another reason for optimism was seen in the fact that the rate for overnight bank loans in the federal funds market continued to decline, slipping to 8 percent from 8 1/4 percent the day before.

A \$1.5-billion decline in the basic money supply, to \$489.5 billion, for the week ended Feb. 16 was slightly larger than expected. Although Fed officials say they have de-emphasized the M-1 basic money supply measure in favor of more broadly defined measures that are announced only monthly, analysts still concluded that the latest week's decline bodes well for more moderate money supply growth in coming weeks.

Latin Bank to Build Fund

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — The 43-nation Inter-American Development Bank has agreed to increase its capital by \$15 billion to channel more money into agriculture, water, hydroelectric and other long-term development projects in Latin America.

The bank's board of governors approved an increase Friday in capital from \$20 billion to \$35 billion over the next four years, paving the way for additional loans to such cash-strapped countries as Brazil, Argentina and Mexico.

The action, subject to ratification by member governments, involves a \$5-billion contribution by the United States.

In actual cash outlays, however, the U.S. share would be much less — \$232 million over four years. The reason is that member governments pay only 4 1/4 percent of capital increases.

The rest is in "callable" capital,

paid by governments only if the institution needs the money to cover severe loan losses. Capital has never been called by any development bank.

Regional banks such as the Inter-American Bank supplement project development loans by the World Bank, the biggest of the development banks.

The Reagan administration has approved the increases in both the World Bank and Inter-American Bank capital, and congressional officials say they do not expect the kind of opposition to these increases that legislators have shown to proposed increases for the International Monetary Fund.

The Inter-American Bank opened its doors in 1960 with a capital of \$1 billion. Jose D. Epstein, manager of plans and programs at the institution, said the new capital increase is designed to permit the bank to maintain its past growth of lending, which has been running at 14 percent annual-

ly.

According to Henry Kaufman, chief economist at Salomon Brothers, the Fed is not concerned with the rapid growth of money supply.

Other data published by the Fed showed that it continues to provide an ample supply of credit to the banking system. The provision of funds to the banking system is crucial to the direction of short-term interest rates, since a greater availability of funds would mean lower rates, while less availability would mean higher rates.

In the week ended Wednesday, some banks held \$400 million more reserves on deposit with the Fed than were required, while other banks borrowed an average of \$96 million from the Fed discount window. The result was a combined net free reserve position of \$304 million.

U.S. Consumer Rates
For Week Ended Feb. 25
Passbook Savings..... 5.50 %
4-Month Savings Certificates..... 8.75 %
Tax-Exempt Bonds..... 9.34 %
Money Market Funds..... 7.80 %
Donoghue's 7-Day Average..... 7.80 %
Home Mortgage..... 13.92 %
F.H.L. average..... 13.92 %

measures in recent weeks and has supplied enough funds to the banking system to keep rates from rising.

"Moreover," Mr. Kaufman writes in the latest issue of Com-

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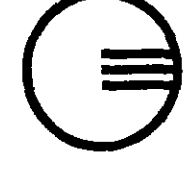
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February 25, 1983

Team America: Soccer at a Crossroads

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New York Times Service

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East
Amherst 74, Wesleyan 71, OT
Boston Coll. 70, Pittsburgh 52
Columbia 84, Brown 74
Cornell 63, Yale 61

College Baske

Football Results

Montana 60, Montana St. 54
 Nev.-Reno 75, N. Arizona 67
 Stanford 77, Washington 63

FRIDAY
 East
 Buffalo St. 78, Albany St., N.Y. 67

Even the Cosmos? Durgan, a loyal member of the Cosmos and a protégé of the recently retired Carlos Alberto, says:

"If you look closely, teams that run with the Cosmos, that play hard against the Cosmos, beat them."

SATURDAY

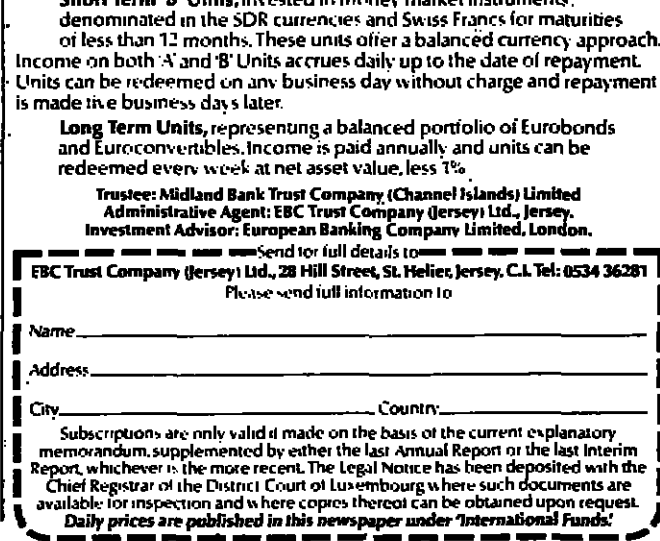
los Alberto, says:

"If you look closely, teams that run with the Cosmos, that play hard against the Cosmos, beat them eight out of 10 times. I'm not trying to start a rivalry, but I don't see Team America backing down."

"We Americans always said we could play. Now we've got our chance. The players realize we might be the one chance to keep soccer alive here. We're not losers."

More Sports
On Page 13

IV



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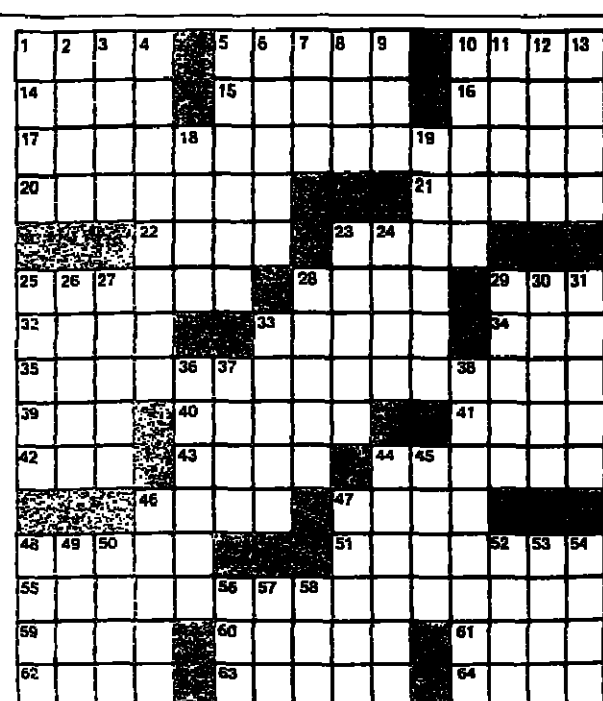
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CROSSWORD



ACROSS

- 1 Liberal
5 Script
10 St. —
14 Arena
15 Mother-of-pearl
16 Norse god
17 Nursery-rhyme pair, with "the"
20 Expiate soldier
21 Beds
22 Page
23 Broccoli
25 "Scarface"
26 Indian princess
29 P.O. item
32 Winged
33 Thrust
34 Musical syllable
35 Pacino film
38 Chemical suffix
40 A son of Mars
41 Jacques's weapon
42 Aslan holiday
43 Spanish cheer
44 Batters' woes

DOWN

- 46 Old, to Scots
47 Turt in a fen
48 Portents
51 Shine
53 Disney fans' group
58 Worshipped one
60 Type of acid
61 (never)
62 Antler dip
63 Dilate
64 Grant of a sort
19 Enclave
23 Yawps
24 Little Sheba's creator
25 West Pointer
26 By oneself
27 English pathologist; 15th century
28 "— Rastus Johnson Brown"
29 Outburst
30 Famed Dutch admiral
31 Postage sheets
32 Disabled
33 Incense
34 Black
35 Kind of mile
45 Spice
46 Put on cargo
48 A joint
49 Trim
48 Skip
49 Skirt type
50 College subj.
52 Choral part
53 Sport fish
54 Black
56 Deviate from course
57 Kubrick year
58 Resembling; Suffix

WEATHER

	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW
ALGARVE	16	11	C	13	5
ALGERIA	20	12	F	16	5
AMSTERDAM	7	4	F	14	5
ANKARA	11	5	F	21	5
ATHENS	17	11	F	21	5
AUCKLAND	23	12	F	22	16
BANGKOK	32	26	F	37	32
BEIJING	7	4	F	21	5
BEIRUT	11	5	F	21	5
BERGRADE	11	5	F	21	5
BERLIN	5	1	F	21	5
BOSTON	4	1	F	21	5
BRUSSELS	11	5	F	21	5
BUCHAREST	8	4	F	21	5
BUDAPEST	7	4	F	21	5
BUENOS AIRES	23	12	F	22	16
CAIRO	14	8	F	21	5
CAPE TOWN	25	14	F	21	5
CASABLANCA	18	12	F	21	5
CHICAGO	11	5	F	21	5
COPTENHAGEN	20	12	F	21	5
COSTA DEL SOL	20	12	F	21	5
DAMASCUS	9	4	F	21	5
DUBLIN	10	5	F	21	5
EDINBURGH	5	1	F	21	5
FLORENCE	7	4	F	21	5
FRANKFURT	8	4	F	21	5
GENEVA	6	4	F	21	5
HARARE	20	12	F	21	5
HELSINKI	2	3	F	21	5
HONG KONG	20	12	F	21	5
HOUSTON	18	12	F	21	5
ISTANBUL	6	4	F	21	5
JERUSALEM	4	3	F	21	5
LAS PALMAS	21	12	F	21	5
LIMA	19	14	F	21	5
LISBON	16	11	F	21	5

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

«How to buy wine without getting ripped off!»

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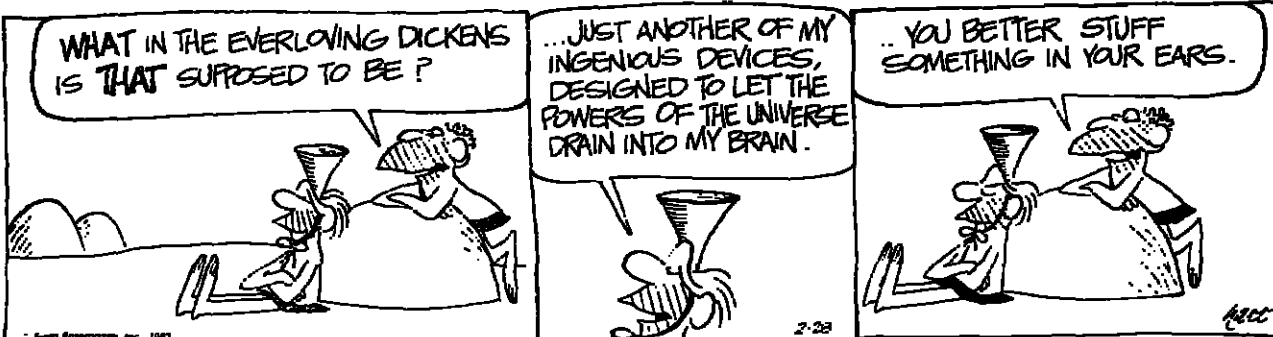
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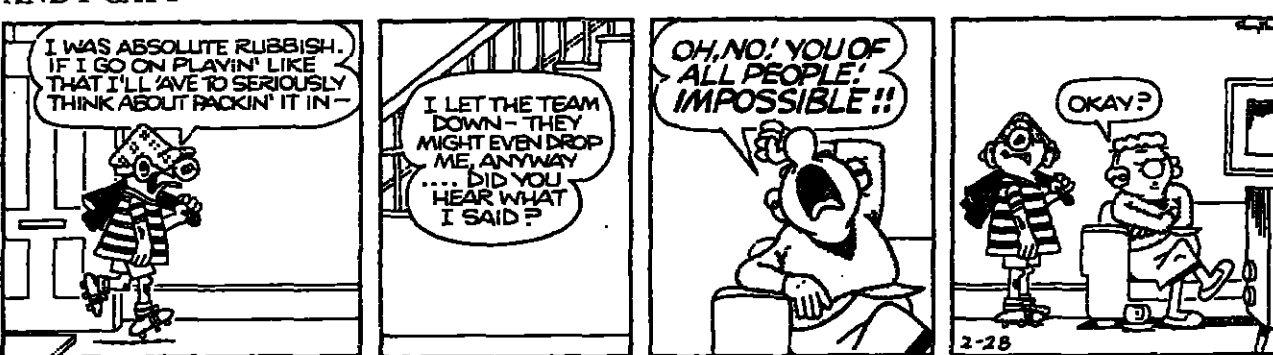
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WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

AGREW

CAUDT

HERGAT

DESMOT

Answer here: JUST

Saturday's

Jumbles: LOGIC SWAMP JOCKEY TURTLE

Answer: The basic ingredient of the butter's butter—GOAT'S MILK

Imprimé par Offprint, 73 rue de l'Évangile, 75018 Paris

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

THE MOONS OF JUPITER

By Alice Munro. 333 pp. \$12.95.
Alfred A. Knopf, 201 East 52d St., New York, N.Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

THE pain of human contact. The fascinating pain: the humiliating necessity. This is what Alice Munro writes about in "The Moons of Jupiter." Some of her stories deal with women in that ambiguous period between youth and middle age, a time when one either surrenders a part of the self in exchange for peace and the company of a man or decides to remain whole at the risk of loneliness and the eccentricity of the single mind.

"Now I no longer believe," one such woman says, "that people's secrets are defined and communicable, or their feelings full-blown and easy to recognize." Another realizes that love "is not kind or honest and does not contribute to happiness in any reliable way." As one of Munro's characters observes, what she feels when her lover is pleased is not happiness but relief.

Her women are looking for "new definitions of luck." A poet on holiday in a seaside town amuses herself by imagining that she will give up poetry and find employment in cleaning the hotels and motels of the town. It's as if she were saying that she wished her poetry could cleanse the world and join her to it in an unmistakable way.

"What you have to decide, really," a woman suggests, "is whether to be crazy or not, and I haven't the stamina, the pure, seething will, for prolonged craziness." Lacking that, she has to try to make sense of her experience, especially with men. Munro's men, though, are not always cooperative. "Your armholes are flabby," one of them says to the woman he lives with. They are flabby because she has been dieting for his sake, but her only answer is "Are they? I'll put on something with sleeves."

His cruel remark has put her in a position of moral superiority, she reflects. Is that what she wants? Is that a satisfactory substitute for love? Another man describes, apparently without irony, women's moral superiority. Men, he says, renew themselves by finding younger women who enable them to sustain their flattering illusions, while

women "are forced to live in a world of loss and death." He calls them "the lucky ones," as if truth were all that they wanted or needed.

This same assumption seems to underlie some of Munro's stories of families. If one could only get at the truth of families, her characters feel, one would know how to go on from there, how to proceed. If one's family has been a false start, then nothing will hold together.

Munro has a genius for homely images. There's a 14-year-old girl, for example, who is a "turkey gutter"—someone who eviscerates turkeys—in a place where the sexual tensions of the employees are, like viscera too, waiting to be pulled out. Two middle-aged brothers who are like strangers to each other go together to visit the place where they were born. The house has been razed on behalf of a conservation park and they try to reconstruct its position. "The front, step would have been here?" the younger brother's wife asks, and the older brother says "We never had a step at the front door. We only opened it once that I can remember, and that for mother's coffin. We put some chunks of wood down then, to make a temporary step."

In another story, a woman traveling meets an elderly man who has been a lifetime admirer of Willa Cather. She lived here for a while, he tells her. He has met an old woman who sometimes cooked for her and he is pleased by her recollection that Cather sometimes sent meals back if she found them unsatisfactory. He takes this as a sign of temperamental and discriminating, while Munro takes his response as an example of the peculiar and unsatisfying relationship between writers and their readers.

"The Moons of Jupiter," the title story in the book, is particularly good. A woman whose father is dying in a hospital wanders, in search of distraction, into a planetarium. There, with the universe laid out before her in all its unimaginable size, she sees her father's death as a lesson in perspective, as well as loss.

In the story about searching for their vanished home, one of Munro's people reads a line from the pamphlet put out by the nature park that has taken over the property. "Squawks, calls, screeches and cries," it observes, "echo throughout this book." The same might be said of Munro's book, which is filled with squawks, calls, screeches and cries of a human nature.

Anatole Broyard is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagramed deal, South opened with two clubs, strong and artificial. The graybeards would be more likely to bid one heart or four hearts.

The bidding got out of hand, as far as South was concerned, when West jumped pre-emptively to five spades and North bid five spades. It is worth considering how that contract would have fared, but South was not willing to put the matter to the test. He bid six hearts, and East was happy to double.

The club king was led, and when the dummy appeared, South regretted his decision to bid over five spades. There seemed no chance to make 12 tricks.

Feeling that he might as well be hung for a sheep as for a lamb, South tried a little gambit by ducking the opening lead.

This puzzled West, who tried to think of some reason for South to duck. He did not find one, however, and continued passively with another club.

RADIO NEWSCASTS

BBC WORLD SERVICE

News of 0900, 1200, 1400, 1600, 1800, 2000, 2200, 2400 GMT	25	11	25	11	25	11
Western Europe	11750	11750	11750	11750	11750	11750
Central Europe	11750	11750	11750	11750	11750	11750
Eastern Europe	11750	11750	11750	11750	11750	11750
North America	11750	11750	11750	11750	11750	11750
South America	11750	11750	11750	11750	11750	11750
Africa	11750	11750	11750	11750	11750	11750
Asia	11750	11750	11750	11750	11750	11750
Australia	11750	11750	11750	11750	11750	11750

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1100-1300	11750	11750	11750	11750	11750	11750
1300-1500	11750	11750	11750	11750	11750	11750
1500-1700	11750	11750	11750	11750	11750	11750
1700-1900	11750	11750	11750	11750	11750	11750
1900-2100	11750	11750	11750	11750	11750	11750
2100-2300	11750	11750	11750	11750	11750	11750
2300-0100	11750	11750	11750	11750	11750	11750

RADIO CANADA INTERNATIONAL

Suggested times are GMT

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1100-1300	11750	11750	11750	11750	11750	11750
1300-1500	11750	11750	11750	11750	11750	11750
1500-1700	11750	11750	11750	11750	11750	11750
1700-1900	11750	11750	11750	11750	11750	11750
1900-2100	11750	11750	11750	11750	11750	11750
2100-2300	11750	11750	11750	11750	11750	11750
2300-0100	11750	11750	11750	11750	11750	11750

SPORTS

Girardelli and Stenmark Win; Swede Captures Slalom Title

GALLIVARE, Sweden — Marc Girardelli won his first World Cup race and Ingemar Stenmark won his seventh World Cup slalom title as they placed first and third in Sunday's slalom competition.

On Saturday, Stenmark claimed his 72nd World Cup victory by taking the giant slalom race here. He finished more than a second and a half in front of Phil Mahre and Max Julien, who tied for second place.

Stenmark, who will be 27 next month, delighted the partisan crowd with an outstanding giant slalom performance in his usual relaxed and technically perfect style.

Mahre suffered from a slight stomach problem, but said he felt fine during the competition. "Stomach problems or not, today no one could touch Ingemar," Mahre said. "When he sits like this, the rest of the field can only concentrate on the runner-up position."

Girardelli, born in Austria but competing for Luxembourg, was outstanding in both runs Sunday, clocking 43.26 and 47.23 seconds for an overall 1:32.49. The 12,000

Swedish spectators took consolation from the fact that Stenmark's third-place win back the World Cup slalom crown from Mahre.

Girardelli's combined time for the 540-meter course, which included 65 gates, was 1 minute 32.49 seconds. Stig Strand of Sweden was runner-up in 1:33.88, while Stenmark was timed 1:34.08.

"I had two great runs," a happy Girardelli said. "Maybe my best performance ever."

Mahre, who came in fourth Sunday, is heading the World Cup standings with 218 points. But Stenmark closed in by five points, and now has 197.

"I feel good about the fact that I have succeeded to win the slalom trophy, which was one of my goals this season," Stenmark said. "Now I will go after Mahre for the overall cup."

Stenmark won three straight slalom titles, from 1976 to 1978, while Mahre captured the cup the two past seasons.

"I need another 41 points to be sure of retaining my title," Mahre said. "I feel this will not be decided before the final event at Furuk, Japan, in the middle of March."

There are three more giant slalom races, two downhill and one slalom event to be raced this season.

Girardelli, 19, left his native country for Luxembourg after disagreement with the Austrian ski association some years ago. He did not want to talk about what had happened in the past.

"I'm competing for Luxembourg, and I am going to keep it that way," he said. "The course today was one of the best I have been skied on this season. It was not particularly tricky, so I am a bit surprised that only 24 out of 75 competitors finished."

Among the drop-outs were Andreas Wenzel of Liechtenstein, who last Wednesday won the slalom event in Stenmark's home village of Tignes, and Steve Mahre of the United States.

It was a good day for the Swedish team. Bengt Fjällberg finished seventh, Jorgen Sundqvist eighth and Lars-Goran Halvarsson 12th. In Saturday's giant slalom the Swedes placed four skiers in the top 15, including 18-year-old Johan Wallner, a former European junior champion, who ended fourth.

Stenmark's outstanding career is the reason for the ski boom in Sweden.



Carl Lewis, right, crosses the finish line ahead of Ron Brown to win the men's 60-yard dash in 6.04 seconds during indoor track and field championships in Madison Square Garden. Earlier, Lewis won the long-jump competition with a leap of 27 feet 4 1/4 inches.

Walker Starts Practice With Generals of USFL

By William N. Wallace
New York Times Service

ORLANDO, Fla. — Herschel Walker went to work over the weekend. The All-American running back and Heisman Trophy winner from the University of Georgia reported here Saturday to the training camp of the New Jersey Generals of the United States Football League. After a half-hour news conference he put on a white uniform with No. 34 on the jersey.

Then he went to the practice field with 50 new teammates and began learning how the Generals play.

Walker will have six practice days before the Generals play their opening game against the Los Angeles Express in the Los Angeles Coliseum on March 6. Walker's number is the same he had in three seasons at Georgia, where he gained 5,259 yards rushing and scored 52 touchdowns. Terry Miller, another halfback for the Generals who will probably be dropped by the team Sunday, gave up No. 34 and wore No. 40 instead.

At the news conference, Walker, who will be 21 years old on Wednesday, justified his leaving Georgia with one year of college eligibility remaining on grounds that he had lost his first love for college football and sought new challenges among the professionals.

"I needed to do something else," he said. "You can get in a rut where your talent starts decreasing and you get bored."

Walker signed a three-year contract last week that will pay him, according to reports, about \$5 million. "The money is great," he said, "but I love the enjoyment of playing the game."

"I think a lot of college athletes, football players like myself, really don't have a chance to think," Walker said. "You really don't have an option to do what you want. The option I made was that I needed to do something else."

Walker spoke in a large dining room at the University of Central Florida before 200 news representatives and nine television cameras. The Generals train at the school's facilities.

Walker displayed a cynical view toward the amateur eligibility rules of the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

"I knew before signing the contract that my NCAA eligibility was gone," he said, adding that the NCAA rule that stipulates that discussions between professional

teams and an athlete or his agent are illegal.

"I reckon I've been ineligible since my freshman year or even before I went to school," he said, school meaning college. "There was a lot of pro teams that talked with me before I went to school." But Walker did not identify the teams.

The Generals' coach, Chick Fairbanks, said earlier that Walker would be only a part-time player in next Sunday's opener.

"We hope to have four or five plays for him," Fairbanks said. "We can't expect him to pick up the whole offense in a week. There's so much to learn. The terminology itself will be entirely new to him."

6 Schools Try to Bar Scouts

Football officials at six Southwest Conference schools are attempting to bar U.S. Football League representatives from their campuses. The Associated Press reported from Houston.

Officials at Texas, Rice, Texas A&M, Texas Christian, Baylor and Texas Tech, "banned" by the league's signing of Walker, said Friday that they longer would cooperate with USFL scouts.

But Fred Aker, the Texas coach, said he probably would not be able to prevent scouts from talking with his players. "They may not come to your football field, but they may worry your players to death around the campus and in the dormitory and everywhere else," he said.

Walker and the NFL

The National Football League commissioner, Pete Rozelle, has announced that Walker will not be eligible for the NFL draft until 1985 unless he graduates from college before the 1984 draft. The Washington Post reported.

But Rozelle also said that the NFL's draft rules were subject to court challenge, and that the NFL owners were likely to discuss them in light of the Walker case at a regularly scheduled meeting next month in California.

Once drafted by an NFL club, Walker would be free to sign with that team any time after he had discharged his contractual obligations with the USFL.

"I would think that somebody would draft him, and maybe fairly high," said Bobby Beathard, general manager of the Washington Redskins. "It would depend on what is going on in that league at the time."

MEANS GIANT SLALOM

- Ingemar Stenmark, Sweden, 2:39.11.
- Phil Mahre, U.S., 2:40.85.
- John Wallner, Sweden, 2:40.88.
- Boris Strz, Yugoslavia, 2:41.04.
- Josias Löffel, Switzerland, 2:41.07.
- Jane Franke, Yugoslavia, 2:41.07.
- Franc Gruber, Austria, 2:41.42.
- Pirmit Zurbatzen, Switzerland, 2:41.47.
- Russell Grim, Yugoslavia, 2:41.52.
- Jörgen Sundqvist, Sweden, 2:41.55.
- Odd Sørli, Norway, 2:41.57.
- Hannes Seiser, Austria, 2:41.57.
- Hans Plesner, Switzerland, 2:41.58.
- Torstein Johansen, Sweden, 2:42.18.

MEANS SLALOM

- Marc Girardelli, Luxembourg, 1:32.49.
- Stig Strand, Sweden, 1:33.88.
- Ingemar Stenmark, Sweden, 1:34.08.
- Phil Mahre, U.S., 1:34.23.
- John Wallner, Sweden, 1:34.24.
- Beate Kitz, Yugoslavia, 1:34.32.
- Paul De Casteja, Italy, 1:34.35.
- Bengt Fjällberg, Sweden, 1:34.37.
- Jörgen Sundqvist, Sweden, 1:34.52.
- Franc Gruber, Austria, 1:34.52.
- Klaus Heidegger, Austria, 1:34.72.
- Lars-Erik Hovrasson, Sweden, 1:34.74.
- Joel Kram, Yugoslavia, 1:34.79.
- John Wallner, Sweden, 1:34.79.
- Peter Anst, Italy, 1:34.79.

WORLD CUP STANDINGS

- Phil Mahre, 218 points.
- Stenmark, 197.
- Andreas Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 144.
- Zurbriggen, 141.
- Peter Lüscher, Switzerland, 140.
- Girardelli, 140.
- Peter Müller, Switzerland, 123.
- Kristin, 118.
- Horti Wehrli, Austria, 98.
- Urs Weber, Switzerland, 98.
- Julien, 97.

Lewis Doubles in 60, Long Jump; 3 Indoor Records Set in N.Y. Meet

By Neil Andrus
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A rare double in the sprint and long jump by Carl Lewis, and world-indoor bests by Stephanie Hightower, Diane Dixon and Ray Sharp highlighted the indoor track and field championships Friday at Madison Square Garden.

Not since Barney Ewell won the 60-yard dash (in 6.2 seconds) and the long jump (23 feet 11 inches) in 1945 had an athlete swept these two events at a national indoor meet. But then Lewis continues to create excitement as the leading American gold-medal prospect for the 1984 Olympics.

Lewis, 21, led off the long jump competition with a leap of 27 feet 4 1/4 inches that allowed him to pass up his remaining five jumps, much to the dismay of some spectators in the crowd of 14,302. But, well-rested for the 60-yard dash final, Lewis exploded off the starting blocks and won by two feet from Ron Brown in 6.04 seconds. Lewis set the world indoor mark of 6.02 recently in Dallas.

"I feel good about the double," said Lewis, a New Jersey native. "I felt very confident after my sprint record in Dallas that I could do it tonight, but I had a heavy cold this week and that worried me a little."

Lewis' improved start was the most noticeable aspect of Friday's race, and not simply because, at 6 feet 2 inches, he has more to uncork and control than most sprinters. "I've been working hard on it," he said, "and I feel confident with it now."

Earlier in the day, Lewis' 19-year-old sister, Carol, won the women's long jump with a leap of 21 feet 5 1/4 inches, an American indoor best.

Hightower's 7.36 in the 60-yard hurdles broke the mark of 7.37 she had shared with Candy Young, Dixon, a freshman at Ohio State University, set her world-indoor best in a trial heat of the 440 (53.52) before winning the final in 53.78.

There were a number of other outstanding performances. Sharp's 12:13.33 in the two-mile walk was his second world mark of the winter. Evelyn Ashford won a fifth consecutive 60-yard dash title, and Eugene Sanders led from wire to wire in the 600-yard run to win in 1:08.47.

A slow 2:05.6 opening half mile nullified any hopes of a world best in the mile. Eamonn Coghlan sprinted the entire backstretch of the last lap and took the lead from Steve Scott to win in a hand-timed 3:58.5. Scott, beaten for the seventh successive time indoors by Coghlan, was second in 3:58.99.

In the 1,000, Mark Belger, after barely qualifying earlier in the day, sprinted from third to first with a lap and a half left and beat Ed Koch and Todd Harbour by six yards in 2:07.79.

"Running the qualifications at 8:30 in the morning California time really shot me for the day," said Belger, a resident of Pacific Beach, California, who earned the last qualifying spot in the field of finalists. "I couldn't eat, I couldn't sleep, and I didn't feel very good warming up for the final. So I just sort of played it cool and followed the pack. A few runners made some mistakes, but I just waited and made my slingshot move, and it worked."

Clinton Davis, a high school senior from Homestead, Pennsylvania, ran impressively in the 440 en route to his third national high school record of the winter. Only a late surge on the outside by Cliff Wiley, America's top-ranking quarter-miler in 1982, kept Davis, 17, from dominating the race, and the pair finished in a dead heat at 47.64 seconds.

Friday night's meet was the final event in the Grand Prix competition, with Billy Olson, who cleared 18 feet 8 1/2 inches in the pole vault, and Hightower winning the \$10,000 overall first prizes for their athletic clubs. Both Olson and Dan Ripley, who also cleared 18-8 1/2, finished second, missed three attempts at 19-4.

Ashford's sprint victory reaffirmed her place as America's best. She finished second to Chandra Cheeseborough in the semifinals (6:63 to 6:64) but said she was not worried.

In the final, Cheeseborough led at the start, and the two were even at 40 yards. But then Ashford, who has had problems with a pulled hamstring muscle, accelerated and drove to the tape. Her time was 6:58 seconds, and the victory was her eighth in a row this season.

She said she wanted to beat the record of 6:54 she set here last year. "But my injury kept me from doing it."

Koch's Daydreams Coming True in Doral Golf

By Thomas Boswell
Washington Post Service

MIAMI — Once a lifetime, everything ought to go right.

Gary Koch discovered Saturday that, at least for four fleeting hours, golf could be a game, not a shame. In the dizzy span of an afternoon, the 30-year-old Tour journeyman saw one daydream after another come to life.

A hole in one? The best round of your life? A 7-under-par 65 on Doral's Blue Monster in which you never make a bogey, save par from golf five times and need only 23 putts?

His 15-under-par total of 201 was well ahead of Fiori (67-205) and George Burns (70-206), as well as Lanny Watkins (70) and Tom Purtzer, who were tied at 207.

Big names lurking on the periphery included Floyd (69), Kite (72), Calvin Peete (70) and Tom Weiskopf (70) at 208 and Nicklaus (69) at 209.

Koch, who could break Doral's tournament record of 270 with a 68 in the last round, got the Monster's merciful message quickly as he birdied the first two holes. Then, things really got good.

At the fourth tee, Koch got out a

new ball on the 185-yard par-3 hole over water; his five-iron shot was struck so purely that Kite, his playing partner and the Vardon Trophy winner, said, "Good looking shot."

When the ball landed 10 feet short of the hole, rattled the flag stick and went into the hole for an ace, Koch was certain it was his day.

When Koch landed after what he estimated was a "three-foot" standing high jump, his first words were, "Thank you." He was addressing Kite, but, after the good fortune he had, perhaps Koch should have been looking higher.

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Nobody's Spoiled, Cardinals' Manager Insists

By Joseph Duro
New York Times Service

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla. — For the first time since they won the World Series four months ago, the St. Louis Cardinals took the field Friday and opened spring training with essentially the same team that defeated the Milwaukee Brewers for the championship.

Manager Whitey Herzog reflected on a question he heard all day about overconfidence and said: "If there's any of that nonsense, I'll stop when they lose a few games. Winning the World Series teaches you to win. It shouldn't spoil them. Some of them may not be able to handle the money, but that's an individual thing."

Herzog greeted 30 players, most of them pitchers and catchers. They were joined by David Green, Tito Landrum and Ken Oberknecht, who arrived three days before the rest of the infielders and outfielders.

Only three players will be missing from the World Series squad: Gene Tenace, a reserve catcher, and Julio Gonzalez, a reserve infielder, who left as free agents, and Steve Mura, a pitcher, who was claimed by the Chicago White Sox.

The Mura case still annoyed the Cardinals because he was taken by the White Sox as compensation for the loss of Steve Kemp, a free agent, who signed with the Yankees. The Cardinals were not involved in the Kemp deal, but the

rules allowed the White Sox to claim any unprotected player from St. Louis submitted by every team.

"It's a garbage," said Joe McDowell, general manager of the Cardinals. "It's an injustice to us. We were the only club that stood up and said we did not want to sign that rule when it was proposed."

"Mura would have been a candidate for the No. 5 spot on the pitching staff," Herzog said. "But I'm not really looking for a No. 5 starter. I'll have Bob Forsch, Jojo Abner, John Stuper and David L. Rice as the first four. Then, if I need a fifth, I still have four candidates: John Fulgham, Andy Rincon, Eric Rasmussen and John Martin."

"My only other problem is to find a place for David Green to play, and that's no real problem. I'll have Louie Smith in left field, Willie McGee in center and either Green or George Hendrick in right, depending on who's pitching."

McDowell, though, confirmed reports that the Cardinals were interested in trading Hendrick, who hit .282 last year with 19 home runs and 104 runs batted in. Hendrick has been one of the team's few home-run hitters, but he is 33 years old and one of the senior men on a young and fast team.

The only medical comeback case in camp involved Bruce Sutter, who has saved 61 games in two seasons, but both he and Herzog de-

clined any problem lingered. Sutter, 30 years old, underwent two surgical procedures after the World Series in November; he had a deviated septum corrected, and in December, he had torn cartilage withdrawn from his left knee by arthroscopic surgery.

"I broke my nose playing baseball a long time ago," Sutter said, "and never had it fixed. The same with the knee. It's been bothering me, on and off, for three years. And it was time to get it fixed. But it feels fine."

He laughed, and said: "Now, I can breathe and run. I'm all fixed up."

Other baseball developments as reported by news agencies:

• The New York Yankees regulars were at full strength in Fort Lauderdale, Florida, with the arrival in training camp Saturday of Dave Winfield.

Winfield, the outfielder who signed a multimillion-dollar contract with the club while Billy Martin was managing Oakland, said he did not expect to have any problems with Martin.

"Billy and I will get along just fine," Winfield said of the temperamental manager. "In 1982 this club was flat as a pancake from Day One to the last day. I like this team better than Milwaukee or Baltimore, especially with Don Baylor and Steve Kemp coming in. However, we still have to put it all together."

• The Chicago Cubs put most of their regulars through workouts with pitchers and catchers Saturday in Mesa, Arizona, with the opening of spring training for the full squad set for Monday.

Joe Carter, one of many hopefuls for left field, joined the drills, bringing to 35 the number of men in uniform from the 39-man winter roster. The entire starting infield has been working together for four days.

"Last spring the players didn't know us and we didn't know them," said Billy Connors, the pitching coach. "I'd yell during drills and they'd just look at me. They didn't know what hard work was. They do now."

• Fernando Valenzuela, baseball's newest millionaire, reported Saturday to the Los Angeles Dodgers camp in Vero Beach, Florida, eight days after his teammates.

Asked if he knew about Herschel Walker, the football player who left the University of Georgia last week to sign a multimillion-dollar professional contract, Valenzuela said through his interpreter: "He was supposed to receive that much money. We wear the same number." Valenzuela and Walker both wear No. 34.

Asked by a reporter if he ever dreamed as a child of earning a million dollars, the Mexican replied, "Did you dream as a child of being a reporter?"



A tired Carl Yastrzemski finishing an informal workout at the Red Sox camp. Yastrzemski will turn 44 this summer.

SPORTS BRIEFS

Hanika, Bunge in Oakland Final

OAKLAND, California (UPI) — Sylvia Hanika defeated Wendy Turnbull, 6-0, 4-6, 6-4, and Bettina Bunge breezed by Andrea Temesvari, 6-1, 6-4, Saturday night to reach the final of a women's tennis tournament here.

On Friday, Temesvari upset Tracy Austin, 4-6, 7-5, 6-4. "I tried not to think who I was playing so I wouldn't be nervous," she said. "The idea was not to hit so hard against Tracy — to try to mix it up." But on Saturday, Bunge used her wide array of shots to keep the 16-year-old Hungarian off balance. Temesvari, who had defeated Bunge twice previously, played the match conservatively after showing a wild, gambling style against Austin.

In other quarterfinal action Friday, Bunge beat Claudia Kohde, 6-4, 3-6, 6-1; Turnbull topped Anne Smith, 6-4, 6-2, and Hanika defeated Pam Shriver, 6-3, 3-6, 6-3.

Vilas to Meet Slozil in WCT Final

DELRAY BEACH, Florida (UPI) — Pavel Slozil, an unseeded Czechoslovak, needed only four minutes Saturday after a rain delay to take a 6-1, 7-6 victory over unseeded Eddie Dibbs in the semifinals of the WCT Gold Coast Cup tennis tournament. Slozil's opponent in the final round Sunday was to be second-seeded Guillermo Vilas of Argentina, who earlier Saturday routed another Czechoslovak, Tomas Smid, by 6-1, 6-0.

In the quarter-finals Friday, Vilas needed less than an hour to squish Cassio Motta of Brazil, 6-0, 6-1. Smid relied on a patient game to defeat seventh-seeded Johan Kriek, 6-2, 6-3. "He just sits there and gives you junk all day long," said Kriek, a South African. "He just drives you nuts."

Higuera Plays Teltscher for Title

LA QUINTA, California (UPI) — José Higuera of Spain defeated Mike Bauer, 3-6, 6-4, 7-5, and Eliot Teltscher beat Yannick Noah, 6-4, 6-4, 6-4, on Saturday to advance to Sunday's final of a men's tennis tournament here.

On Friday, Noah eliminated Robert Van't Hof, 6-2, 3-6, 7-5; Teltscher beat Victor Amaya, 6-1, 6-1; Bauer defeated Brad Gilbert, 7-6, 6-3, and Higuera beat Sandy Mayer, 6-0, 6-4.

Japanese Wins Speed-Skating Title

HELSINKI (AP) — Akira Kuroiwa won the men's world sprint title here Sunday, while Karin Enke of East Germany edged the defending champion, Natalia Petrusheva, to take the women's title in the World Sprint Speed Skating Championships.

Kuroiwa, the Japanese national champion, won easily after consistent skating in the four sprint events gave him a point total of 153.540. The defending men's champion, Sergei Khebnikov of the Soviet Union, won the 1,000-meter race but fell in the 500 meters to spoil his chances. A fellow Russian, Pavel Pegov, was second overall with 154.290.

In the women's competition, Enke won the 500- and 1,000-meter sprints Saturday, beating out Petrusheva in both races. The placings were reversed Sunday, but Enke had built a lead that held up and she won with 167.655 points against the Russian skater's 167.875.

Czechs Win Hockey Gold at Games

SOFIA (AP) — Czechoslovakia won the gold medal in the winter World Cup Games ice hockey tournament Sunday, playing a 3-3 tie with the Soviet Union.

Earlier, Daniela Zini of Italy won the women's slalom ahead of Anja Zavadavay of Yugoslavia and Malgorzata Talka of Poland. Massimo Rigoni of Italy took the 70-meter special ski jump with 240.6 points on leaps of 85 and 86 meters.

Christian Gaidet of France finished first in the men's Alpine ski combined, followed by Leonid Melnikov of the Soviet Union and Christo Angelov of Bulgaria.

Arguello Wins a Non-Title Bout

SAN ANTONIO, Texas (UPI) — Alexis Arguello, a three-time champion, scored a 10-round unanimous decision here Saturday over Vilomar Fernandez in a junior welterweight title bout.

Arguello, 30, a Nicaraguan who lives in King Bay, Florida, was in control throughout and knocked down Fernandez, a New Yorker, in the fourth round with a right cross. Fernandez's record is now 27-10-2.

Arguello, now 77-5, has titles as a featherweight, junior lightweight and lightweight. His victory Saturday avenged a 10-round decision taken by Fernandez in 1978.

NHL Standings

WALES CONFERENCE						
Patrick Division						
	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Philadelphia	40	15	7	87	261	174
Islanders	32	21	11	75	237	186
Washington	30	20	14	74	247	223
Rangers	27	27	8	62	242	230
New Jersey	12	38	13	27	174	258
Pittsburgh	15	43	7	27	207	322
Adams Division						
Boston	39	14	8	86	249	169
Montreal	34	19	10	78	279	220
Buffalo	29	22	10	72	237	208
Quebec	28	26	10	66	268	263
Hartford	16	41	6	38	204	313
CAMPELL CONFERENCE						

Norris Division						
	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Chicago	38	16	9	85	270	218
Minnesota	32	17	13	78	256	224
St. Louis	19	33	13	51	226	261
Toronto	26	31	10	50	220	256
Detroit	17	33	13	47	204	256
Smythe Division						
Edmonton	34	19	11	79	309	264
Calgary	26	29	9	61	258	261
Winnipeg	25	31	8	58	242	271
Los Angeles	23	30	16	56	240	266
Vancouver	20	31	15	51	219	247
Fridley's Results						
Buffalo 7, Boston 4 (McKernan 26),	Soward 14, Furr 11, Peterson 10, McCourt 112), Andrewchuk 11), Davis 14; Peterson 2					

Winnipeg	5	Hartford	3	Hawerchuk	3	(33),
DeBlois	2	(19); McDouglas	(6), Adams	(6),		
Goalmoum	(4).					
Edmonton	5	St. Louis	5	(G. Anderson	2)	
(4), Unper	(1), Messler	(40), Gretzky	(54),			
Sutler	2	(26), P. Anderson	(1), Fedorko	(58),		
Romme	(133).					
Toronto	4, Vancouver	(1) (Fryer	(19), An-			
derson	(23), Valve	(42), Terrien	(72); Molin			

(12).	Saturday's Results	
Montreal 4, Washington 1 (Nottress 1).		
Walter 2 (25), Action (20); Stevens (61).		
Chicago 4, Minnesota 4 (Wilson 15), Sutter		
2 (25), Savard (28); Smith (20), Douglas (11).		
St. Louis (24), Boston (25.1).		
Detroit 5, New York Islanders 3 (Gore 2		
(12), Boldiruv (71), Barrett (4), Schoenfeld		
(1); Bossy 2 (44), Janzon (91).		
Calgary 7, St. Louis 2 (Nilsson 2 (33),		
McDonald (53), Jackson (3). Christoff, Kar-		
rovd (4), Beers (7); Crambeen (6). Federke		
(191).		
Quebec 6, New York Rangers 3 (A. Sizem		

(27), Cote 19, Cloutier (24), Richard 4), P.
 Slosky (38), Hunter (13); Kleinendorst 2 (2),
 Dupuy 18(1).
 Los Angeles & Toronto 7 (Smith 7). Taylor
 (13), L. Murphy (10), Nicholls (23), Dionne
 4(1), Hardy 4); Innocet (22), Benning (51).
 Pittsburgh 5, New Jersey 4 (Gardner 19),
 Sheddin 2 (20), Boulette (23), Bullard (16);
 Tombellini 19, Brumwell (2), Lever (20),
 Kitchen (4).

Transit

BASEBALL
American League

BALTIMORE—Signed John Flinn and
CHIEF SPECK—Signed Stephen Brier,
MINNESOTA—Signed Stephen Brier,

catcher, to a one-year contract and assigned him to Visalia of the California League.

NEW YORK—Signed Otis Nixon, infielder and Don Mattingly, first baseman.

SEATTLE—Announced that Scott Stranik, pitcher, and Don Fireva, catcher, left camp.

TORONTO—Signed Chris Knapp, pitcher, Mickey Kutch, third baseman, and Lovell Blanks, shortstop, to minor-league contracts.

Central Division			
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